PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ... SOCIETY.

No. 53,783—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	6294	HIMALAYA ...	6808
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR ...	6294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA ...	3550
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
4th "	PENINSULAR ...	6294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL ...	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6525

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May 1906.
NERA	6,876	Schreitz	14th Jun, "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	25th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 245, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S. S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	8th May.

FOR COAST PORTS & RANGOON.

SHAH AMEER	2,687	B. Pigot,	20th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation.
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freights and other particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th June "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 362	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples
Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 615 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries
Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dolero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hamam Road, No. 60.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	7 May	11 a.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	3 May	10 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie
LAMA	2170	Frid.	4 May	3 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 7th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychells, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 3rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
2nd May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May 1906.
* FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June "
* TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,935	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6040	20th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	4th May.
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	11th "
* SOMALI	2055	Winiker	18th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA ZANZIBAR GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1906.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Za. Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK.

30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay		Rs.	a.
		12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea	do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents :—

MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

APRIL 10TH.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	310	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1060.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr 24	May 7	May 16	May 21
B	Merion Hall	7000	" 14	Apr 28	" 11	" 18
						Direct
B	Prome	4400	May 1	May 15	.. 27	June 2
A	City of Agra	4320	" 14	" 28	June 9	" 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	" 24	June 6	" 16	" 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

Agents for LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs made to Order.—Chuckla No. 2.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD. Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER

KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER,

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.

SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.

SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.

STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovereign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE, AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brain-work. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from THACKER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY 17th and 18th May, 1906, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who has obtained six months' leave from 28th April, 1906.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay 2nd May, 1906.

SALE OF FODDER GRASS.

UNDERSIGNED will receive Tenders at the FOREST DEPOT, near Atgaon Station, on the G. I. P. Railway, up to 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, 15th May, 1906, for the purchase of about 19 1-4 lakhs lbs. of GOOD FODDER GRASS in 14,066 hand machine pressed bales lying near Atgaon, Asangaon and Wasind Railway Stations.

For further particulars as regards conditions of sale, &c., apply to

R. H. MADAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana.

Camp via Thana, Dated 2nd May, 1906.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!—Magnificent "Decauville" MOTOR-CAR, 14 Horse Power, Twin Cylinder, new, 1906 Car, with newest side entrance body, beautifully upholstered in carmine solid leather, Bucket seats, (the body is by Vedrine of Paris). Latest long Wheel Base, Bevel gear drive, Three Speeds and reverse, continental Tyres.

Owner going home, will sacrifice for 5,500 rupees, trial given, well worth Rs. 10,000.

Splendid Car for hill stations or touring, as unrivalled for hill climbing. Apply.

W. H. SAXON DAVIES,
care of THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of WORKING a PUBLIC STEAM FERRY, between BOMBAY and MORA, SHAWA (Wadham's Beacon) HOG ISLAND, and ULWA and between BOMBAY & MANDWA, KARANJA, REVAS and DHARAMTAR for CARRYING PASSENGERS and their baggage and such other descriptions of freight as are mentioned in the Schedules annexed to the form of agreement referred to in para 7 of this notice, for five years commencing from 15th June, 1906.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for Public Steam Ferry" and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Town Custom House, Bombay, before or at 12 noon on 15th May, 1906.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

4. The present and previous contractors have been required to run a Steamer once every day on each of the two lines above mentioned but on this occasion Tenders will also be considered for a double service of Steamers daily. Tenderers are, therefore, requested to bid separately in one and the same Tender both for a double and a single service on each of the two lines.

5. The Tenders will be opened by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, at the Chief Account Office, Town Custom House, Bombay, at 12 noon on 15th May, 1906, in the presence of any of the Tenderers who may attend and their final disposal will rest with Government who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

6. The contractors selected by Government will be required to maintain for the exclusive purpose of working the Ferry and performing the Contract at least two Steamers of a style, draught and carrying capacity to be approved of by the Government or Bombay in consultation with the Port Officer, Bombay.

7. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required within seven days after the receipt of notice of acceptance of their Tender, to execute an agreement in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time on or after this date during office hours on application to the Chief Account Officer, Town Custom House, Bombay. They will also be required within the same period to deposit Rs. 2,000 which amount will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreement.

8. In the event of any person whose offer may be accepted failing to execute the agreement, or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by each defaulter at the time of delivering his Tender will be forfeited to Government, who will further be liable to make good any losses accruing to Government by his failing to take up the contract on the terms accepted by him.

W. H. LUCAS,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

Bombay, 1st May, 1906.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

A SALE

OF

OVER-SEASON STOCK GOODS & REMNANTS

Will take place at the DEPOT ON

MONDAY, MAY 7TH, 1906,

AND

TUESDAY, MAY 8TH, 1906,

Between the hours of 9-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.

On the first day of the Sale the Depot will be open to members only and on the second day to members and non-members also.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of CUTTING and REMOVING TEAK and INJAILI WOOD in the WELASTE FOREST within the area of about 2373 acres, in the Janjira State, during the period of six years, commencing from the 1st August, 1906 will be SOLD BY AUCTION by the Undersigned at 11 A. M. in his Office, at Murud-Janjira, on the 14th May, 1906. Intending purchasers are requested to be present at that time at the abovementioned place when the terms of the sale will be read out. The area of the Forest from which the wood would be sold is clearly marked out by a boundary line.

Any information relating to the sale can also be obtained at any time before the auction sale on application to the Undersigned.

R. G. PRADHAN,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 14th April, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.

TWELVE HOURS BOMBAY TO MAHABLESHWAR AFTER 5th OF MAY, 1906.

DAILY MAIL TRAINS.—In connection with the G. I. P. R. Vestibuled Mail Train from Bombay at 15-0 hours EXTRA CARRIAGES are provided on the S. M. R. Mail Train leaving POONA DAILY at 19-35 hours and arriving Wathar at 23 50 hours, where the carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so.

WATHAR SPECIAL.—A Light Special Passenger Train will RUN DAILY up to the 15th of June next (in connection with the G. I. P Railway) Madras Mail from Bombay at 21-30 hours leaving Poona at 2-40 hours and arriving Wathar at 5 15 hours.

Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered for the number of Berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona.

REDUCED FARES.—WEEK END RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares, will be issued in through Booking by the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Wathar or from Poona to Wathar. For particulars, see Special Notice.

ROAD MOTORS.—The MAHABLESHWAR SERVICE COMPANY provide Motor Cars leaving Wathar Station daily at 7 hours which may be expected to reach Mahableshwar at about 9-30 hours.

MOTOR CAR TICKETS.—Single Journey Fare for one seat, Rs. 7. Return Journey, Rs. 12.

Servants and Luggage follow by Motor Lorry which takes about 6 hours on the journey.

Tickets can be obtained from the Agents Messrs. Frenchman and Co., at Wathar Station. For reserved accommodation and other particulars, application should be addressed to them at Mahableshwar.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Southern Mahratta Railway.

Dharwar, 3rd May, 1906.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that with effect from 1st January, 1903, NO INTEREST will be ALLOWED on CASH DEPOSITS lodged by Contractors with this Railway Company, as security for the due fulfilment of Contracts. Contractors are, however, allowed the option of replacing their cash deposits by 3½ per cent. Government Paper or 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust and Bombay City Improvement Trust Debentures, and they should communicate to the Company's Chief Auditor at once what they propose to do.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1906.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
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"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

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Secretary.

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Under instructions of the Mortgagees in possession of

MESSRS. BALL HOBSON & Co.,

Chemists and Druggists,

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OFFERS are invited for the Most Up-to-date STOCK-IN-TRADE, SHOP FITTINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and EFFECTS.

Full particulars will be submitted to Bona-fide Purchasers on application to

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Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
Ambala Cant.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES of various dates, Macmillan's, the National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply O. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent to "BOX" numbers only when Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. Vide recommendations.—MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

AUCTION SALE of Millinery, Silk Parasols, Veils, &c. will be held TO-MORROW at Jackria Musjid, at the Rooms of Messrs. J. Abdulla Noor Mahomed and Co., please refer Crawford's Column.

CHILD'S PONY AND TONGA.—FOR SALE Cheap, (Rs. 300) owner going Home,—" E " Care of this Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their Rich Glass Decorations, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. A. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in every respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is considered they are the best in the world."

QUEEN'S CIRCLE opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine specialty.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 3 and 5 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, drink and fudge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard table. Very easy carriage accommodation. Dharmsala reserved all hot months.

WANTED—Competent and Smart English COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to ensure success. Done in expert form. Apply to box "No. 1514 A.V.C. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Leading Clubs and Hotels, especially First Class Grooms and Coachmen Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Rs. 10 only, and Monthly Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY Edition—issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Articles of the Daily Edition. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST a Manager, or Assistant Manager, for buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed Oil, and Flour Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Rice Oil, and other Mills, Have served for 20 Twenty years as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Concerns. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or Watery body reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Imroo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Pardeo, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 8 Pages of the "Overland Summary" and 32 Pages of Selection of the previous week, carefully arranged for Orders, &c. India Subscription Rs. 12 per year, Extra postage English Subscription Rs. 15 per year in India.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charge extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold 2½ per cent. Examination and Certificates, Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special fixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, successfully guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 38, HORNBY STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) the materials for removal of the following building:—

The materials of buildings at 9ct Nos. 58-30, 62-68, 74-76 & 73 Khumbarwada Street.

The materials of buildings street Nos. 1-2 19-21, 24 24 Northbrook Street.

The materials of buildings street Nos. 9-0, 1-2, Bengalpura Cross Line.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th May, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Western Rest, Sir ca Candy, nearly opposite the Mahaluxmi Temple, valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood, dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, glassware and crockery-ware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Berden and Co, Bikanner large durries carpet, windproof lamps, Norwich canaries in cage, large collection of choice garden plants in beds and pots, Madras built rubber tyred vis-a-vis by Simpson in very good order etc, etc., the property of Frank Harrison, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE at JACKRIA MUSJID, of the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs Abdulla Noor Mahomed and Co.'s Millinery Shop, dissolution of Partnership having to take place amongst partners.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th Inst. at 2-30 p.m., (3. 0.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jackria Musjid, by order of the concerned the following Millinery goods Comprising:—

Silk and braid laces trimmings, embroidery work, fancy silks, flowered crape, gauze and dress goods, woollen serge, grenadine, check, silk cord, muss-in, chints, ladies' and gent's sea caps and socks, child's sailor suits, woollen ladies shawls, silk bows and ties, bonnet flowers, ribbons, collars, silk ties, silk parasols, corsets, veils, handkerchieves, cotton and shop furniture, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the President of the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th Inst, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms, the personal effects of the late Lieutenant C. L. John, R. E., consisting of uniform clothes, books, wearing apparels, Webley's six chamber revolver, portmanteau, saddlery and forage in case, travelling clock in case, binocular, Sanderson's developers, gold necktie pins, silver card, sovereign and cigar-ette cases, gent's Humber bicycle, etc.

SALE OF RUBBER TYRED VICTORIAS, VIS-A-VIS, OPEN PHAETON AND HORSES.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of the estate of Mahatma Nawab Sirdar Dastgir Bandaz, C.I.E., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th Instant, at 3 p. m., the following carriages and horses:—

1 English rubber-tyred Victoria by Cole and Sons, London.
1 English rubber tyred vis-a-vis, by Disturnel and Co.
2 Rubber-tyred victorias.
1 Rubber-tyred open phaeton.
1 Hard working grey waler, going in harness.
2 Hard working bay and tobiano Arab horses going in harness.
5 sets single harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, almyrahs, chests of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, cane bed, cot, &c., a Broadwood cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order.

The property of a lady:—

1 Hammond typewriter and lady's bicycle.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Ashbil, widow of Wajiee Topan, consisting of brass goblets, dishes, copper utensils, silk wearing apparels, wardrobe, trunks and gold silk, &c., &c.

Also the effects of the late Mr. A. F. Turner, such as 9 pieces bills and 2 signboards.

As also the effects of the late Gokuldass Gordundass, consisting of antique set of copper and brass utensils, chairs, pictures, glass door cupboards, silk and cotton apparels, German silver cups and saucer, railway rug and baby carriage, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of H. J. Ratcomjee & Co., insolvents:—

21 cases ham and canton, 15 cases Gouda cheese, 1 case King's pictures and 1 case wooden boxes.

On account of the concerned landed, water damaged ex s.s. Trafalgar:—

1 case air guns and 2 cases shots.

At 3 p.m.

Several goat's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office sha-ram.
1 Singer's 2 H.P. motor cycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, next to Medical Stores, the valuable and most artistic design French-polished teak, wool and blackwood house hold furniture, glassware, crockery, plateware, windproof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of J. Rothwell Allo, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published: and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st May, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 4-30 p.m., on the premises the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 83-88 and 103, Case No. 382 and Ward Nos. 2209-3201 Junction of Tantel street and Bengalpura, House No. 85, Case No. 403 and Ward No. 2795, Tandal Street, House No. 6, Case No. 437 and Ward No. 3327 (2) Conservancy Street.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

The property of a gentleman—consisting of drawing room suites, large cabin trunk and umbrellas and, dining tables and chairs, easy chair dressing table, blackwood cupboard sweet-toned square and cottage piano-, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong english-built victoria, by Marrison and Co., with first coach box in good order, with a handsome strong fast and hard-working flee bitten horse, with a set of plate harness.
1 grey arab gelding, about 14 hands, aged, a good saddle pony.
1 bay country bred mare, about 13-3 fast, goes well in saddle and single and double harness.

The property of a gentleman—

1 pair of bay waler horses.
1 pair of bay waler mare.
4 black waler horse.

On SUNDAY, the 13th May, 1906, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tram Terminus Mazagon, next door to the Post Office and opposite the Medical Pharmacy, the very valuable Artistic design, season wood furniture, by Wainbridge Robert and Breslauer, rich cane to field sofas and chairs made to order, dining drawing and bedroom furniture specially made, in Breslauer firms under the owners Supervision, rich single and double door mirror Almyrahs, Cabinets, sideboard one new ebonized Cottage Piano with new Pianola and 12 Rolls etc (the above Piano and Pianola is Brand new) one large Mahogany State Billiard table with balls, ques complete, 1 large original Evi-ons Home Phonograph with English and hindustani 4 rollers rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Rodd and Sterling, Elkington and Walker and Hall, very elegant standard hall lamp, marble and paraffin clocks, one new sewing machine, iron and brass bed-teads, marble top teapoys and table, wall and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, mujdicas, jard neers and rose water oil paintings and pictures, one brass 30 days key time, pocket glass domes, bronze figures and rich ornaments, chest of drawers and cupboards, writing table, rich crockeryware old china ware, Artistic design cabinet and brass mounted flower, ivory chessmen, one nearly new brass frame by Moll's highest grade 30 hour bicycle complete with free wheel, &c. &c. bu peramulation, old bronze vases, Pasteur filter, peach's bedstead set and bohemian bowls, mother of pearl and fine knives cases and carved, plated centre-pieces.

One large photographic screw, easel, corner cabinets, rich pictures nearly new china matting, wearing apparels books, &c. &c.

The property of A. Gerral Esq (of Breslauer Co) proceeding to England.

P. S.—The above furniture is artistic design made and nearly new The piano and pianola is brand new specially brought with the owner and is worth buying.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th May, 1906.

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BRANCH GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

OUR STORE is WIDELY PATRONISED by a large number of Gentleman for our Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, Nutritious and Invigorating HORSE FOOD LINSEED, URID, and ENHARDI POWDER being of superior and sound quality, very clean and cheaper than the market dealers or any other houses. We have good certificates of gentlemen for the same. LOCALE DELIVERY FREE.

Special attention will be paid to mofussil orders. A single trial order will prove its recommendation. Intimation by a P. O. ensures prompt delivery.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£600,000
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7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

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Beaumer Point, Aden		Kandy	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	31,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	15,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,500,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

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Honolulu;	Newchwang,	Tieling,	Bombay.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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K. KODAMA,
Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BANKING HOURS,

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Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

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ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily 1 or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles: also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
21 Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights, ALSO STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta Bombay Agra, Ajmere Cawnpore, Darjeeling Lahore, Mussoorie Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LI

SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, AND BACON CHEESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS

	Rs. A.
Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ...per lb.	1 2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham, ,,	2 0
Cooked, in slices ,,	2 8

BACON

Harris' Crown Braud, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30 lbs. each... ,,	1 2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each ,,	1 0
Boneless in slices ....per tin	1 4

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE

	Rs. A
GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ....per lbs.	1 4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut..... ,,	1 6
Cheshire, English ..... ,,	1 0
Gruyere, finest quality ..... ,,	1 0
Cheddar, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each ..... ,,	0 14
American Cheshire ..... ,,	0 12
Double Gloster ..... ,,	0 14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) ..... ,,	0 12
Imperial in Jars.....per jar	1 0
Camembert, in tins .. ..pea tin	1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

DERMINA SOAP.

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.

A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 2-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.

ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF ENGLISH-MADE

MOTOR-GOGGLES

Most decent in appearance
Suitable for Hot Climate.

ALSO

ENGLISH-MADE

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite General Post Office.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Manchester Port, 2261 tons Captain J Y Alraman will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast

The steamer Ras Dara 2495 tons Captain J McCambridge sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo

The steamer Hyndford 2775 tons Captain J Horne will sail to day for Rangoon in ballast

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istria 1735 tons Captain R J rabochia will sail to day for Colombo with the same bottom cargo

The steamer Lismore 2277 tons Captain T R Sloan arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 21st April with a cargo of coal

The steamer Kerkha 2275 tons Captain W J McCambridge arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice

The steamer Manston 2623 tons Captain R J Work arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle April 1st with a cargo of coal

Captain W H coates R N R of the steamer Majidi which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 2nd instant reports that Latitude 17 56 degree N and Longitude 0816 degree E his vessel spoke to a bugalo named Lakmiprasad from Bombay and informed them the direction of Manivi which they wanted to know

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agents.
A	Banda	3791	Fergusson	Colombo	4-5	P & O Co
B	Oman	Macsinn	3649	Smith	Colombo	5-6	Muir & Co
D	EXEMA	Manchester Port	2562	Veraman	Colombo	4-5	W & A G & Co
F	H Hamilston	2039	Bain	Baltimore	4-5	Latham & Co
G	Islamic	1604	Hughes	Red Sea ports	5-5	B & O S N Co
H	Afghan	1349	Lloyd	Mauritius	5-5	C Jooste
16	Bun serath	1326	Uric	Zoar	11-5	A Strandeb
K	Aleppo	2557	Rayward	Kochi	6 5	F Muir & Co
M	Clan Macaulay	1775	Barber	N F	F Muir & Co
O	Leander	1791	Faire	Mostyn	Deep	5-5	E Latham & Co
P	Sultan	2816	Barmeister	Zoar	11-5	A Strandeb
Q	Upada	333	Sheldrick	Calcutta	4-5	M M & Co
Sabarmati	5 4	Abuno	Mangalore	4-5	S & Co

30 Ton Crane

Hyndford	2775	Horne	Screaton		3-5	M M & Co
P Dock H WALL					
Conceland	760	Ebrington	C'ports		3-3	Shpd & Co
Off side Q					
C&R Brunksome Hall	2727	Wolfenden	Calcutta		4-5	K N & Co
H 27					
14 Lama	948	Cuthbush	Kochi		5-5	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia	4315	Haig		3-5	W & A Graham & Co
2	Clequet	2815	Walker	Rangoon	3	Glade
5	Thordale	1454	Auttet	Antwerp	2-5	Graham & Co
6	Foyle	259	Johnson	Calcutta	7-5	Ajobo
7	Clan Macaulay	1775	Barber	Kochi		& Co
8	Colombo Maru	2919	Sayed Mahomed			N Y Kisaka
9	Istria	1735	Taralockia	Zoar	3-5	A L S N Co
10&20	Kt of the Garter	4295	Stanhope	Dunkirk	19 5	K Nixon

12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	12-5	P & O S N Co
15	Wimbledon	2436	Coward	Marseilles	5-5	W & A G & Co

V L H W

Lhasa	943	Asthwell	Kochi		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
3	Kirkcaldies	Dermody	Rangoon, April 22
	Manatos	Work	Newcastle, Apr 14
	Lismore	Sloan	Calcutta, 21

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Dumra	Persian S	Persian Gulf
	Ras Dara	McCambridge	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Istria, Jarabochia, for Colombo
,, Manchester Port Alramen, for Colombo
,, Hyndford, Horne, for Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Feroozi, for Calcutta
,, Delta, for China &c
,, Naseri, for Persian Gulf, &c
,, Foyle, for Calcutta, &c

REUTEB'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s s Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 2nd inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Nippon, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the 3rd inst.

The N Y K steamer Tosa Maru left Colombo for Bombay to-day and is due here on 8th inst.

The Anchor Line s s Nubia arrived at Marseilles on 3rd May

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s s Duca Baldnino which left Bombay on the 15th April, arrived at Naples on the morning of the 2nd inst

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessels.	From
25	Worsley Hall	Pondicherry
27	Orsoolo	Venice
29	Clan Alpine	Galle
29	Wildenfels	Antwerp
29	Clan Farquhar	Coast
30	Den of Ogil	Singapore
May		
1	Mombasa	London
1	Tara	Rangoon
2	St Dunstan	London

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
29	Malda	D F Macdonald	Rangoon
	Natesang	Rolfe	Pale Penang
	Syria	J Younger	Rangoon
	Fyram	W G Browne	Bombay
	Agapanthus	J M Davies	Bombay
	Nairn	J S Sale	Rangoon
	Shahjehan	J P Tomt	Port Blair
30	Vienna	L White	Yokohama
	Statesman	L White	Liverpool
	Umballa	C Pugill	Rangoon,

DEPARTURES.

Lackawanna	F W Grey	Bankalis
Elora	R B Henderson	Mourmein

Our Bhownagar Correspondent writes :—News has reached here that His Highness has shot another panther in a village near Rajpla. It measured 6 feet 3 inches.—The people who had gone to live in the suburbs owing to bad climate have now returned and business is going on very well. The plague train will cease running on 15th April.—A boy aged about 8 years died from a snake bite near Timbi, under Bhownagar territory.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

LATEST FICTION.

Paper, 1-12, Cloth Rs. 2-4 each.

THE ANGEL OF PAIN.	By E. F. Benson.
IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.	By A, and E. Castle,
MR. WINGRAVE, MILLIONAIRE.	By E. P. Oppenheim.
THE HIGH TOBY.	By H. B. Marriott-Watson.
FRENZIED FINANCE.	By T. W. Lawson.
JACK DERRINGER.	By Basil Lubbock.
THE TRIUMPHS OF EUGENE VALMONT.	By Robert Barr.
THE PURLOINED PRINCE,	By E, Turner and R, Hodder.
MY SWORD FOR LA FAYETTE,	By Max Pemberton.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

	Rs.
HINDU MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES. By the able J. A. Dubois. Translated from the author's later French MS. and Edited with Notes, Corrections, and Biography. By Henry K. Beauchamp, C. I. E.	5 4
THE LIVING RACES OF MANKIND, VOL. I. A Popular Illustrated account of the Customs, Habits, Pursuits, Feasts and Ceremonies of the Races of Mankind throughout the World By Eminent Specialists. With 440 Illustrations and 13 Coloured Plates	9 3
THE MEDICAL ANNUAL, 1906. A year Book of Treatment and Practitioners' Index. With Coloured Plates and Numerous Illustrations	6 9
FROM THE LAND OF PRINCES. By Gabrielle Festing	4 8
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A HISTORY OF OWN TIMES. From 1897 to the Accession of Edward VII. By Justice Mc. Carthy. 2 Vols.	18 0
THE LIFE OF WALT WHITMAN. By Henry Bryan Binns. With Illustrations	9 3
DARWINISM AND THE PROBLEMS OF LIFE. A Study of Familiar Animal Life. By Conrad Guenther, Ph. D, ...	10 15

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 2.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	* 89 15-16	= — 7-16
3 do, Rentes	99	= — 1-4
11-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan	105	= — 1-4
5 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	= — 1-16
SILVER. Spot in London	30 9-16	= unchanged
3 months hence	30 1-8	= do
Spot in New York	66	= do
EXCHANGES— Paris cheques	25 15	= — 1-2
Berlin	20 50 3-4	= + 1 1-4
New York Demand	4 83 7-8	= — 3-8.

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1-2 per cens	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	= + 1-8
3 " "	3 3 8 do	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 4 do	= + 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-8 do	= unchanged
7 days' marked loans	3 do	= do

' Cause of fall in Consol. Money market tightening

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 7'10 were allotted to Calcutta		
Rs. 13'50	do	Bombay
Rs. 6'30	do	Madras

Rs. 36'90 at 1s 4d

Minimum rate received 10 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. Nil	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 3'00	do	Bombay
Rs. Nil	do	Madras

Rs. 3'00 at 1s. 4d 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 10 per cent.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 32,80,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000

Extra allotments, Bills on Bombay Rs. 3,00,0 0 | 1s. 4 1-16d
" Calcutta Rs. 2,00,000 |

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 4 1-2 May done dull

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5-4 value

WHEAT—

White Karachi 29 3-4 June-July nominal quiet

Red Karachi 29 3-4 M-J sellers quiet

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 45 1-2 M-J nominal firm

Yellow Cawnpore 44 1-2 A-M buyers firm

Brown 41 1-4 M-J buyers firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 46 3-4 M-J sellers dull

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 1-16

SKIN SALES.

Goat skins sale closed to-day, very strong.

Bombay quotations 3d higher

Madras quotations 2 1-2 to 3 higher

Total sold 757,000

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef	30-6
,, Mutton	33-0
Tone of Auction dull	

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian firmer. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 8,000 bales. Spot 6 06 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports 1,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5 87	5 88	5 88
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'84	5'71	5'64
—1	—3	—3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.—Feb.
5'62	5'62	5'63
—1	—4	—4

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 14,000 bales

Do, last year ..... 23,000 do

Exports to Great Britain ..... nil

Do do Continent ..... 1,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11'75
Futures, month of July	10 95'01
Do do Dec	10'41

a Tended to advance owing to bullish crop estimates and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-1-1-3
Futures, month of July	11 17-4-01
Do, do Aug	10 91-4 02
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 2nd May 1906 :—

Cotton	6,222 bales.
Wheat	11,914 cwts
Linseed	9,940 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,2 7 do
Gingelly seed	271 do
Poppyseed	7,217 do
Groundnut	212 do
Castorseed	5,435 do
Rice	1,19,527 do
Myrabolams	1,877 do
Cottonseed	11,164 do
Mowrah seed	nil
Gram	1,148 do
Jowar	768 do
Bajree	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 3.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 to 1 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1 32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 7 32 to 1 4d.
Do. do do.	1s. 4 11-32 to 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Marks 3 do. do.	123 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	152 1-2
Shanghai 30 do	212 1-2
Japan 30 do	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98 8
1st Settlement, May 31st	98-9

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 5th April	3 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do, 26th do.	7	do,
Bank of Bengal do, 3rd May	6	do,
Bank of Madras do, 3rd do.	7	do,

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.	Rs. a. p
Ready	8 1 0
Forward May	8 5 0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore	7 15 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	8 1 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 13 0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	36 0 0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.	
White Delhi	4 10 0
White Pessi	4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000 Bales
Imports	1,000 ,,

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5'86	5'87	5'87
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'84	5 71	5'64
—	—	—

Unchanged

Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5'62	5'62	5'63
—	—	—

Unchanged

COTTON.—The market is flat with Official quotations partially Re 1 lower. There is a small enquiry from Shippers for certain descriptions but we hear of little doing at Colaba, though dealers are still keen to sell.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G.	193	183	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G.	198	188	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	197	187	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	203	202	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	208	200	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	209	201	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	205	...	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do, (M.-G)	208	202	...	do.
Akola do, (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	213	207	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	221	215	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	237	232	...	do.
Yeotmal (M, G.)	215	209	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	208	201	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	231	25th May		
Westerns	239	do		

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... Quiet

Surats ..... Firmer

Good Bhownuggur ....

The Manchester Market has been ..... Quiet

3 1/2 per cent Consols	89 15-16
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	30 9-16

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," May 3.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C O Beaman I C S Judicial Commr and Judge of the Sadr Cour Sind to act as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay with effect from the 11th June during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr Justice S L Batchelor B A (Oxon) I C S or pending further orders

Mr L Graham I C S Asst Collector in the dist of Dharwar to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that dist

Mr Sadashiv Chintaman Bhome Mahalkari petha Ambegaon in the dist of Poona to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar

Mr Frank L Muir to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay

Mr Baba Balkrish a Donde acting Mahalkari petha Khalapur in the dist of Kolaba to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar

The Hon Mr A C Logan I C S was placed on special duty at Calcutta with effect from the 29th March to the 14th April

Mr L V M Robertson, I C S Ahmedabad Mr R S Broomfield I C S Satara

Mr Kalkhusru Mancherji Jailor Central Prison Ahmedabad to hold charge of the office of Supdt Central Prison Ahmedabad in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Capt C S Lowson I M S or pending further orders

Mr J W Smyth I C S Asst Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the dist of Surat to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

Mr Vishnu Govind Mahajani Mamlatdar taluka Khatav in the dist of Satara to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that dist

Mr Motiram S Advani M A Barrister-at-Law Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Karachi to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Sukkar-Larkana vice Mr E Clements I C S pending further orders

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G I S Curtis C S Joint Director of Land Records, Insp-Gen of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with special leave on Sergent private affairs for three months with effect from 25th May 6, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr R E Enthoven I C S on return to duty to act as Joint Director of Land Records Insp-Gen of Registration and Registrar-General of Births Deaths and Marriages during the absence on leave of Mr G S Curtis I C S or pending further orders

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F L Murray acting Agent of the P & O Company at Adents be a Trustee of the Aden Port Trust vice Mr T M F Major

Comr H S Black R I M Port Officer Bombay is granted privilege leave for sixty days

Lieut D F Vines R I M to be a Trustee of the Port of Aden Comr A W McArthur

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	5	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	15	49
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	33	21	46
Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	18	15	26
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	36	30	84
F Parel, Sewree and Ston	12	9	23
G Mahim and Worli	16	14	37
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	29
Total	143	126	307
Total plague deaths to date	313,595	238,070	
Same date last year	97	91	200

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	2

CHOLERA

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	4

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HANDICAP.

The following are the games so far decided in the first round of the Gentlemen's singles, Bombay Gymkhana handicap :—

G. de Rhe Philipe (—15 2'6) beat G. F. Huggins (+15) 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

P. W. Jupe (+15 3'6) beat N. L. Greue (scratch) 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

M. E. Nigel Jones (—15 3'6) walk over. M. P. Jones R.N. (scratch) retired.

A. W. Bake (+3-6, 6—6) beat C. H. S. Boggs (—15, 4—2).

The Paris Geographical Society have presented one of their gold medals to Major Ryder, R.E., in recognition of his valuable contributions to the knowledge of the geography of Tibet and the sources of the Brahmapatra.

Owing to the transfer of the Sambulpur district to Bengal it has been decided to rearrange the Forest Circles in the Central Provinces. Nagpur and Wardha will be transferred from the Berar to the Southern Circle, and Betul from the Northern to the Berar Circle.

One of the finest harvest ever raised in Jhelum is now rapidly being gathered in. Already the greater part of the crops have been cut, while huge stacks are still lying in the fields. Every available kind of transport is being employed to carry it away. During the season it is very difficult to get punkah coolies, and contractors are unable to get enough men to carry on the work of building.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ZERVOS—May 2, at Calymnos, the wife of Mr. G. C. Zervos of Messrs Ralli Brothers, of a son. (By cable.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LONGDEN—April 24, at Murree, the wife of Major A B Longden, 37th Dogras, of a son.

LEHMANN—April 29, at 5, St Mark's Road, Bangalore, the wife of Dr A Lehmann, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRUNT—WARD—April 19, at Srinagar, at All Saint's Church, by the Rev C Tyndale-Biscoe assisted by the Rev Selwyne, Arthur Wharton Brunt to Mary (Dolly) Ward, third daughter of Colonel and Mrs A E Ward.

DEATH.

BROADWAY—April 27 at Rawalpindi, Noelie Evelyn, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs A B Broadway, aged, 5 months and 11 days.

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P. and O. s.s. Peninsular with English mails of 20th ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a. m.

Boxing, Novelty Theatre.

Warren's English Circus, Esplanade.

Donation to a Free Library.—Mr. Golabdas Bhaidas, District Pleader, the founder of the Girls' School at Surat, has given a donation of Rs. 50, to the Kera R. Nanjiani Library.

Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of April was 1,753 of whom 1,286 were males and 467 females.

Government Pleader at Bombay.—No successor appears yet to have been appointed to Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar Government Pleader, at Bombay, who had resigned his office from the 1st instant, but had to appear for the Crown in some cases heard before the vacation Judges yesterday, in consequence of the receipt of a telegram requesting him to continue in the office until he is relieved.

A Serious Assault.—Yesterday, at the Esplanad Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Macchu Saydu, a Pathan, aged 30, with voluntarily causing hurt to one Abdulgul Afzulgul another Pathan. Yesterday morning, at about 9 a. m. it appears that the accused and complainant had an altercation near the Null Bazaar in consequence of which the accused struck complainant on the head with a thick cane causing a deep wound. The accused was removed to the J. J. Hospital where the wound was dressed. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Notorious Pickpocket.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Bahadur Abdul, an old offender with theft of Rs. 6 from the pocket of one Hamji Sadoo, a groom, employed in service of Grindlay Groom & Co. The complainant was going along the Falkland Road, yesterday, when the accused removed the money from his pocket. He was pursued and arrested. The accused admitted four previous convictions, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment of which one month is to be solitary. He was ordered to report his residence to the police after release from jail for a period of three years.

Wedding at Byculla.—Yesterday evening, at Haines Road, Byculla, was the scene of a pretty wedding. There was a large gathering of friends and relations present, when the bride Miss Durgabai daughter of Dadaji Bhanji Gaikwad, was married to Mr. Hari Raoji Aroo, the younger brother of Mr. Ranoji Raoji Aroo, J. P. The bride was attired in a valuable saree and worn a gold necklace set with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Yajurvedi, Brahmanan named Gopalpant. After the ceremony Pan and attar were distributed, and a number of presents were given to the bride and bridegroom by their friends.—Amongst those who accepted the invitation were Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, Rao Saheb V. K. Oak, Mr. Tukaram Javaji, J. P. Mr. B. Chavan, Mr. G. B. Valdya, Mr. M. Rane, Mr. Y. T. Mangaokar, Mr. G. N. Navalkar, and many others, also some nurses were present.

Theft by a Butler.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Ebica Fakira, a butler in the service of Mrs. M. Greigh, residing at the Apollo Bunder, with theft of a purse containing a currency note of Rs. 50, and some small change belonging to his mistress. The evidence showed that at noon yesterday, Mrs. Greigh placed the purse on a couch in the drawing-room, and went to the verandah to attend to a carpet Boy. On returning after about five minutes, she found the purse missing, and immediately reported the matter to the police. The accused on being arrested pointed out a cupboard in the bedroom where he had concealed the bag among some shirts. The case was remanded to enable the police to get particulars as to the accused's antecedents.

Travelling without Tickets.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Welsh, Traffic Inspector, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, prosecuted Francis Olveres and nine other Native Christians, for travelling from Bandra to Elphinstone Road fraudulently without tickets. Mr. F. W. Pereira defended the accused. It appeared that the day before yesterday, they took a local train from Bandra and alighted at the Elphinstone Road Station, without paying for their tickets. They tried to pass by the ticket stand as though they had season tickets. They were then arrested. Their defence was that they had no time left to buy tickets when they took the train at Bandra, and were about to pay the due at Elphinstone Road, when they were arrested. His Worship, in disposing of the case, convicted all the accused, who were each fined Re. 1.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court, Sind, to act as a Judge of the High Court, Bombay, with effect from the 11th June, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Justice S.L. Batchelor, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Colonel C. T. Becker to officiate as Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 14th March, until further orders.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Frank L. Muir to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., was placed on special duty at Calcutta, with effect from the 29th March to the 14th April.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts, noted against their names :—Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., Ahmedabad, and Mr. R.S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Satara.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the Province of Sind, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., Joint Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, with effect from 25th May, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Joint Director of Land Records Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. D. A. Thomson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed to commute to furlough on private affairs the special leave granted to him on 7th September 1905, and to extend it by three months and eight days.

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M.A. (Oxon.) I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter-General of External Commerce, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for fifteen months, with effect from the 9th June.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from special duty, to be Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter-General of External Commerce, vice the Honourable Mr.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1906.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BOMBAY.

FROM bad to worse—that is the state of public health in Bombay, week by week. Last week the death-roll was counted at 2,150. This week it is 2,180. What is being done to fight against it, we cannot say. Nothing, we fear; for the Municipality has expressed itself satisfied with the "admirable" work of the Health Department, and the only outward and visible sign of anything at all being done is that, which to the lay mind appears calculated to promote the spread of disease rather than to suppress it. We find drains open, emitting villainous odours, and no attempt being made to abate the nuisance and the danger caused thereby. We see long processions of sewage and cutchra-carts slowly winding their way through populous districts, and no apparent effort to stifle the effluvium they give forth. Offensive rubbish is to be found at almost every street corner day after day. Yet we are told that the Health Department is faultless. Once a week it sends forth a tabular report—without a word of explanation as to how it comes about that with such highly efficient officers and such a blameless system, the death, rate continues to rise, until Bombay, instead of being the healthiest city in India, is not far from being the most unhealthy in the East. Is it not time Government stepped in, and resumed the measures it instituted in the early days of plague—which though unpopular were undoubtedly effective. The existing state of things is intolerable. Last week we had 1,084 deaths from plague; this week 1,069. The death-rate per mille per annum is 146·08 against a mean for the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years of 83·22—bad enough in all conscience when we ought to have no more than 33 at the outside. Measles accounted for 69 deaths in the week as against an average of 15, malaria and relapsing fevers 81 and 34 respectively, as compared with 70 and 14. Diarrhœa carried off 107 instead of 48; dysentery 32 as against 18; old age and debility 162 against 97, and affections of the respiratory organs 391 compared with an average of 219. Doubtless many of these as well as of the deaths reported from other fevers were from plague, registration being defective. But whatever the cause, the state of public health is highly unsatisfactory. Three hundred and twelve deaths a day. Every time the clock strikes the hour, other thirteen of our neighbours have passed away. A whole street emptied once every twenty-four hours; a mill depleted of all hands in a single week—that is what it amounts to. And the authorities sit still and take positively no steps whatever even to deal with the present alarming state of affairs. Doubtless they philosophise that with the hot weather the epidemics will disappear. The hot weather came earlier last year than this and we had but 822 deaths from plague and 1,502 from all causes, but the mean of the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years was only 570 from plague, and 1,242, from all causes. Has not the time arrived for a resort to the measures of the original Plague Committee, for the erection of new hospitals, the compulsory evacuation of buildings and the segregation of patients?

NEW GOVERNMENT VERNACULAR READERS.

Perhaps not many newspaper-readers have seen the new Vernacular Readers, prepared by the Vernacular Text Books Revision Committee for the Department of Public Instruction, Bombay, and published by Messrs. Macmillan. The issue of the series recently raised a storm in the Native Press on the ground of the style and get-up of the books, and it was insinuated, though it was not shown how, that the granting of the publication to Messrs. Macmillan was an act of jobbery and some kind of treachery to the people of India. Without holding in any way a brief for any firm or department, we may remark that Messrs. Macmillan are among the premier publishers of Great Britain both in respect of the manner and of the matter of their output, and it is difficult to see where the purely Indian firm exists which could have been expected to compete with them. At the same time it may be said that, with many points which make the series a matter for congratulation, there are some blots in the get-up of the primers which tend to lower their value, at any rate from an aesthetic point of view, for cheapness should never excuse even partially second-rate or amateurish execution. No doubt the few defects to which we shall refer existed in even greater degree in the old books, but by appearing in conjunction with improvements they are but thrown into greater relief. We refer firstly to the transparency of the paper in the First and Second Books, which permits print from a reverse page to appear between the lines to be read. The print itself is almost always as bold and clear as could be desired, though the same was true of the old series. The Infants' Primer, however, with its good "fat" type, shows a great advance forward, as also it is printed on better, glossier paper than its successors or predecessors. Our further complaints are of the frontispiece to the First Book, and of the quality of a few (and a few only) of the illustrations in the First and Second Books. The paper cover of the First Book exhibits a black-and-white portrait of the Queen Empress on her throne, apparently by photographic process from an engraving or painting, which it would be scarcely joking to call an encouragement to disloyalty, so badly impressed, and in such a cheap style. Let us hope it will, on a reprint, be relegated to the "Penny Fashion Book," or some such production, whence it seems to have been derived. Even the Infants' Primer, otherwise so well produced, is not complimentary to our Emperor, who figures on the cover in colours. The colours are well harmonized, and the general decorative effect is good, but the original painting or print which has been selected for the reproduction is one which takes away nearly all our Sovereign's carriage and dignity by an appearance of stumpy top-heaviness.

One more complaint, against the execution (the design is admirable) of the dot and line photograph of a village school in the First Book, and of one or two unworthy blocks out of, apparently, some antiquated Natural History, (the pictures of sparrows and snakes), in the Second and First Books, and we have finished with what mars a downright artistic series. The old series of readers contained illustrations, evidently by a native hand, which will one day be of value to the student of international art and had distinct artistic merit and spirit of a certain kind, but had also a childishness of handiwork which was completely out of date. The new Readers are, for the most part, excellently illustrated and in modern style, both as regards mechanical and manual performance. In this direction the Infants' Primer is almost a little gem, being replete with excellent miniature three-colour pictures, some taken from Mr. Ravi Varma's admirable "Chitta-Patra," already well-known on school walls, but most seeming new. Only the presentment of the Naval Ensign at the end of the cover might have come off an advertisement of Somebody's butter! On the whole we know of nothing which could more delight the child beginning school, or give him more zest for his work, than this little prettily coloured book, full of pictures of common Indian objects and scenes. Under some of the most thoroughly Indian scenes and sketches we notice the name of Mr. Frank Clinger Scallan. We are not already acquainted with this gentleman's work, but his pictures here show that he has seized on the aspects of Indian life with photographic accuracy and true artistic feeling. His Indian streets, his little Indian boys and girls and their mothers are all charming.

In the first book we begin to be treated to some full page illustrations, some of which are purely utilitarian, and at that excellently planned, (the round of days of the week, the mixture of colours, the round of months in their seasons the gold, silver and copper coinage and so on), and two again by Mr. Scallan are delightfully coloured pictures of Indian landscapes—Sunset and the Mango Tree—which deserve a place in any collection of prints. In black and white, again, Mr. Scallan's agriculturists, and beggars, and gardens, his village fair, are as welcome and as true as any of his work, and are, we are glad to see, reproduced as engravings, and not by photography. One illustration in the Second Book bears the initials of Mr. J. L. Kipling. So much for the style. But we believe that the matter of the new series is equally good. There are fewer somewhat inconsequential stories than in the old series, fewer tales of cats and dogs (always somewhat out of place in the country of the pariah dog and the jungle cat), and more sections that are part of the best-devised instruction of the small child and citizen. The infant's examples in the alphabet and spelling are most carefully thought out and adjusted to the eye, and the little fragments of domestic talk for his reading exercises are natural and pleasing. Later we get lessons on "Our Clothing." "The Parts of the Body," "Crops and Agriculture." "The Sky" "Stones and Sand" "God" "Direction" with a clever woodcut by apparently a native artist, the plans of a school and a village Brass Vessels "The Senses" "Colour" "Cloth" and so on besides the usual fables and instruction on, "Cleanliness," "Bad Company," "Truth" and the like. The outcry against the new series was, we fear, either not well-informed or not entirely sincere.

THE LAST QUARTER.

THERE is no indication in the British Trade returns for the quarter just ended that there has been any set back or adverse tendency working against the forward movement which during the past eighteen months to two years has been increasing in strength. In each of the three great departments of our over-seas trade a very substantial increase is again shown. The declared value of the imports shows a gain of upwards of four and a half millions in March alone, making the gain for the year so far £14,674,806, re-export has increased £2,172,293 in the quarter and the export of British and Irish produce and manufactures shows a gain of £3,530,339 for March, and £12,867,433 for the quarter, leaving the nation with an adverse trade balance of £1,635,080, a little sum which must bring a wonderful glow of happiness to the unfair-trader. Last year in the same quarter as regards the increases, the exports gained on the imports, this year the Free-fooder is in the ascendant and by his victory has acted as a magnet to the dumper. Some compensation is to be found in the fact that a large portion of the increase in imports is in raw material. In March there was a striking decrease of nearly a million and a half sterling in the imports of grain and flour, attributable to the domination in the imports of wheat from Russia and British India, but on the other hand there has been a decided revival in the wheat imports from the United States and Canada. The greatest activity in commercial circles has been in the textile industry followed closely by the iron and steel and engineering trades, the exports of machinery having increased nearly a million for the three months. The bullion market has been active during the quarter.

Australia has about doubled her consignments as compared with the corresponding month of the two preceding years, while South Africa shows a further increase, though not a large one, as against the shipments of March, 1905. The shipments from New Zealand have continued to fall off. There has been an important drain of gold from Germany to London during the past month. The chief exports of gold have been to France, South America, and British India, and there has been something of a drain also to the United States. On the whole, however, upwards of three and a quarter millions sterling of the new gold received during March has been retained after allowing for the exports of the metal. For the quarter, out of £13,309 701 received, gold to the value of £6,353,125, or say, at the rate of about £25,000,000 per annum was retained. The imports of silver show increased value for the month, which is partly accounted for by the higher price; the receipts valued at £1,835,757 are almost entirely credited to the United States, nothing having come directly from Mexico. Silver was exported during March to the value of £2,067,805, of which £1,784,890 represents the takings of India. No shipments direct from England to either Japan or China are recorded for the month, and only an insignificant amount for the three months. The shipments to India, however, for the quarter amounted to £5,269,790, and have therefore been at the rate of upwards of £21,000,000 per annum, a quite exceptionally large amount even in the free coinage days, when silver was at double its present price.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Macedonia with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Suez at 3-30 a.m. on May 3.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia with the homeward mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on May 2.

MRS. Van Ingen-Winter, lady doctor, with her daughter, a companion, and a nurse, leaves Peshawar for Kabul this week.

THE Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras has been granted furlough for six months with effect from the 12th August next.

WE regret to record the death of Captain Walters of the South Lancashire Regiment who died at Bilaspur from malarial fever on the 29th of last month.

IN consequence of rumours regarding more raids being intended on the Peshawar frontier, the Border Police are particularly on the alert at present.

MR. S. T. HUTCHESON has been appointed to act as Agent of the Bank of Bombay, Surat Branch, in place of Mr. W. J. W. Peebles on leave and Mr. R. H. M. Steven to act as accountant at Karachi, in place of Mr. Hutcheson.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Montague de Pomeroy Webb, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ending May 1, 696 chests of opium were removed from warehouse. Of these 641 1-2 were shipped per s. s. Oceana to China, 1-2 chest per s. s. Afghan to Mauritius, 50 1-2 were purchased by the Bombay Government, 2 by the farmer at Godhra, 1-2 by the farmer at Bansda, and one by the farmer at Rajkot Civil Station. One hundred and thirty-six chests were imported from Indore.

THE occasional outbreaks of plague in Lower Egypt give rise to periodical uneasiness in Constantinople, as it is certain that if the disease once got a footing in that insanitary city, it would spread with great rapidity. There is apparently something like a scare in progress now, for it was notified on the 24th April, that in addition to medical inspection imposed upon arrivals from Alexandria and Port Said, disinfection is to be insisted upon, and that the orders regarding the destruction of rats will be enforced. This energetic action on the part of the Turkish authorities is probably due to pressure from the Embassies, for most of the Continental Governments are fearful of the appearance of plague in epidemic form anywhere in South-Eastern Europe.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending May 1, was 2,229, giving a death-rate of 146·08 per annum per thousand as against 106·64 the corresponding period of last year, and 83·22 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 117 died from fevers; 1,069, plague; 9, small-pox; 69, measles; 44, cholera; 2, leprosy; 69, phthisis; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 322, affections of the respiratory organs; 107, diarrhœa; 33, dysentery; 49, still-born; 162, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 122; Brahmin, 60; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia 8; Hindu of other caste, 1,231; Hindu low caste, 307; Musalman, 351; Parsee, 34; Jew 10, Native Christian, 44; Eurasian 5; European, 3; Negro-African, 1; and other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 364 as against 378 the corresponding period of last year, and 286 the average over the past five years.

WE sympathise with the feeling in the Punjab and Sind, as to the need for a direct mail service between Karachi and Aden; but until there is serious competition for the carriage of letters to and from Europe, the chances of such a service being arranged are very slight. British steamship companies in Eastern waters are not above combining to share the trade of particular posts; and this may account for the absence of P. and O. steamers at the Karachi wharves. That Company is content to carry the mails to and from Bombay, and if it were to be asked to put an Isis and Osiris on the Aden Karachi route, it would ask a sum for the service in excess of that paid for the work which it does from Bombay to Brindisi. This point has, we believe, been already established, though no formal tenders for the service have ever been invited. The fact is there is no trade between Aden and Karachi, and the mail steamers would have to rely upon the postal subsidy, plus the sums paid by passengers using the route. Hence the subsidy would have to be disproportionately large, compared with that paid by the Indian Post Office for the present mail-service between London and Bombay. No Company would run their steamers at a loss. There really seems very little probability of the Punjab, getting what it desires while as to Karachi it will have to wait for the completion of the Bombay Sind Railway before its mails are delievered more quickly.

The best method of helping the agriculturist who has fallen into the toils of the money-lender is a subject that has greatly exercised the Indian administrations in recent years, a long series of bad seasons having greatly accentuated the chronic difficulties of the peasants. In certain districts in the Central Provinces what are known as conciliation proceedings have been decidedly successful. This new way to pay old debts appear to consist in bringing debtors and creditors together by official agency, and inducing the latter to accept a composition which is within the capability of the debtor to liquidate. In Hoshangabad district, say the "Pioneer," it is reported that 9,215 tenants were nominally in debt to the extent of over 97 lakhs, a condition which for most of them must have meant hopeless bankruptcy. But of this sum no less than 74½ lakhs were remitted by 3,995 creditors, and now both creditors and debtors are happy. Again in Bhandara 905 proprietors and 12,211 tenants owed 46 1/4 lakhs, but a remission of 41 per cent. enabled the debtors to clear themselves and make a fresh start. It is hoped the debtors have learned the advantage of settling their disputes out of court, while the creditors have shown a very intelligent appreciation of the fact that their own interests are not incompatible with a lenient treatment of their debtors. The Chief Commissioner states that he was much impressed by the appreciation of the proceedings shown by both the borrowing and the lending classes. The tact and patience which can induce Indian money-lenders to relinquish two-thirds of their claims and yet remain pleased with the result certainly deserves a unique place in the records of administrative achievement.

WHERE HAMMERS DO NOT FALL.

In the present age of progress, when everything is up-to-date and everybody holds the belief that he or she possesses in him or herself the essence of progress, it comes as a shock when the wayfarer along the busy path of life suddenly finds himself confronted with some survival of a past age that the storm and stress of modern existence has failed to obliterate.

It is a pleasant feeling that this shock engenders. Even the gallant youth who breasts the mountain banner in hand must pause momentarily in his progress and hush his parrot-like cry of "Excelsior!" to take it in. Naturally, he will scoff; for he appreciates the inevitableness of the fact that the scoffer of to-day is the scoffed at of the future, and no upholder of a strange device to afford to throw away an opportunity of indulging in so pleasurable an occupation. Scoff he undoubtedly will, but as he plunges recklessly forward he will not be able to disguise from himself that his momentary transition to a past age has touched a tender cord of whose existence he probably was entirely ignorant.

The United Kingdom is rich in ancient customs; some are common to all its inhabitants, but the majority are scattered over a wide circle, and, regarded as separate item, are indegenous to a decidedly circumscribed area. Worwickshire pays over its Worth Money, Colchester indulges in its Oyster Feast, Stratford-on-Avon has its great Mop Fair, and almost countless other customs obtain throughout the cities, towns, and villages of the country. To attempt to enumerate but a tithe of these in the present instance would be to attempt the impossible, but to touch upon a single phase, a phase that combines the commercialism of to-day with the sentiment of the past, may perhaps be permitted.

It is difficult to discover anything approaching the picturesque in the average sale by auction. There is little or no poetry to be found in the auctioneer's pronouncement in respect to his wares, and rarely does joy follow his cry of Going—going—gone! Let the price be good or poor, the vendor sees his property become the possession of another with a pang, and the fall of the hammer is rarely music in his ears, rather; does its note resemble that of a passing bell.

The hammer serves a useful purpose, and for everyday use, perhaps, cannot be improved upon, but to the sensitive soul it is a relief to find its noisy finality superseded by the sand-glass, the candle, or by the quint practice adopted at the shellac auctions in India, recently described by Sir George Watt, when buyers and sellers, sitting opposite each other, join hands, a cloth being thrown over the members, and conduct their bargaining without speaking a word, by the mere pressure of certain fingers upon certain digits, according to a code that has been in existence from time immemorial.

Some four or five hundred years ago a certain work worthy of Gloucestershire, by name William Cutte, bequeathed to the parish of South Cerney divers lands and cottages, the letting of which he directed should be submitted to public competition every eight years. The method employed by the feoffees who hold the freeholds in trust, when the lease is submitted to the bids of the multitude, is that known as the auction by time candle. The procedure is simple; a candle is lighted, and as it burns bids are received and recorded, the land being let to the individual who makes the highest bid before the light flickers out. At South Cerney, where seven lots are thus allocated to various bidders, an inch of candle is lit in respect of each lot, and bids are received as long as a glimmer of flame can be discerned; but at Great Oakley, where certain parish lands are let under almost similar conditions, the pin in candle method is adopted. In this instance to the worthy vicar repairs to the vestry of the church—the scene would seemingly be worth of treatment by a Thomas Hard Hardy—and there, in the presence of would-be the tenants, inserts a pin in a burning candle; the auction then starts, and bids are taken. That it is a just as well to make bids with celerity can be gathered from the fact that the highest bid announced before the pin falls is declared tenant for the year, and as the reverend auctioneer alone knows with what pressure he drove the pin point home, it is obvious that, in view of the uncertain tenure of the pin in the candle, that would be tenants are only on the safe side as long as the word is with them.

The length of time over which such an auction will extend naturally varies with the burning power of the candle-wick and the ideas of vicar who has the fixing of the pin under his control; but that the inch of candle auction is occasionally a protracted function was illustrated a few years ago, when a parish meadow at Broadway, near Dorchester, was let by this method, at the instance of the parish council. The name of the manufacturer of the inch of candle in question did not transpire, but it appears that the illuminant in question kept alight for fifty-four minutes, in the course of which the auctioneer was kept busy recording one hundred and four shilling bids. It is believed that the official in question, as the result of the auction of 1904, when the candle established a record by burning for seventy-four minutes, become a confirmed anti-candle employer, and a strong upholder of the free use of the hammer.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that on a recent occasion when this function was carried through, the bidding, which began at £3, advanced to £8 4s, before the light went out, the bidding at the close between two parishioners, who were alone responsible for sixty-three advances during the auction, being fast and furious.

At Old Bolingbroke, a village near the Lincolnshire coast, again, the pin-in-the-candle method of auctioneering was resorted to a few years ago to sell certain lands, but on this occasion the candale was of tallow, and the pin, probably to expedite matters, was placed but a short distance from the wick. At Warton, Warwickshire, a similar proceeding is witnessed annually, when the right of roadside pasture is disposed of; while elsewhere, notably at Aldermaston, between Reading and Newbury, and Chedzoy, near Bridgewater, the custom obtains.

The method of procedure in each case is the same as those already mentioned, but it is interesting to note that a Chedzoy the lease of the peace of arable land known as "Church acre" is only put up to auction every twenty-one years, and that the length of candle burned is but half an inch. On the last occasion upon which the scale took place, that is to say, in the early autumn of 1904, the venue of this interesting ceremony was the Manor House Inn, where an excited gathering lustily cheered the rector when he ignited the candle, that kept alight for forty-one minutes, the bidding at the close being most spirited, and resulting in the triumph of Mr. Cox, of Bridgewater, who made a bid of £63 for the land as the flame gave its last spasmodic flicker.

Although the sale by candle is believed to be a remini-scence of the days of King Alfred when time was measured by the burning of candles, it is impossible to say how long it has obtained, but that it was considered something out of the ordinary even in the year of the Restoration can be gathered from the entry in the diary of the worthy Pepys, who, on November 1, 1660, wrote: "To our office, where we met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle (the first time that ever I saw anything of the kind), where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do cry, and we have much to do to tell who did cry last. The ships were the Indian, sold for £1,300, and the Half Moon, sold for £830.

The candle sale, and the sand-glass auction that obtains at Chard, Somerset, when bids are received for the market tolls while an ordinary sand-glass runs out, the man making the bid while the last few grains of sand pass through being adjudged the purchaser, are quint enough in all conscience, but they are excelled in eccentricity by the method employed on the occasion of the letting of certain lands at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, that bear the name of the "White Bread Meadow."

THE "Indian Daily News" understands from Home, by the last Mail that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has under consideration a proposal for the reduction of cable rates between India, Egypt and South Africa and stations on the Red Sea litoral. The existing rates are too high for ordinary purposes, and the reduction by a quarter will greatly develop and increase the traffic between India and the places mentioned.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

THE SULTAN HONOURS THE KAISER'S SONS.

Significant Proceeding.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 2, 8 5 P.M.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Osmanieh in brilliants on the Kaiser's three youngest sons, and the Cordon of the Chefakat on the Kaiser's daughter.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Porte, in a note to the Persian Ambassador, declares that in view of Islamism common to the two countries it desires the earliest understanding in the interests of both and asks Persia to send commissioners to delimitate the frontier.

COUNT DE WITTE'S RESIGNATION.

Defeated in the Civil Fight.

Count de Witte's resignation is officially confirmed.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from St. Petersburg says that the reactionary M. Durnavo has dismissed M. Goremykin, an extreme bureaucrat and an enemy of De Witte, and succeeded the latter whose resignation is ascribed to ill health, but it is really due to the impossibility of fighting the reactionaries.

THE STATE OF PARIS.

Riots Passed.

Paris has now resumed its normal aspect.

INDIAN FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

"Leave Russia Alone."

LONDON, MAY 2, 8-5 P.M.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Lynch asked whether in view of the effect of the penetration of Russian influence in Persia upon the frontier problem in India, Mr. Morley would refuse to sanction the large expenditure on railways in the North-West.

Mr. Morley replied that the proposals for further railway construction towards Afghanistan would receive the most careful consideration.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

America's Fine Record.

LONDON, MAY 2.

There were 53 competitors in the Marathon race, 26 of whom were Greeks, seven Britons and five Americans. The entire 26 miles were lined by spectators who displayed immense enthusiasm.

Mr. Herring's (winner) time was two hours 51 minutes, Swanberg's two hours 57 minutes being second, and Frank's, the American, who was third, three hours.

The Americans have won eleven events, the British four and the Greeks three.

ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

The Prince Leaves Gibraltar.

His Majesty King Edward has arrived in Paris.

Queen Alexandra is in Rome.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left Gibraltar homeward bound.

THE SERVIAN CABINET.

M. Pasies has formed a Servian Cabinet, favouring the immediate settlement of Anglo-Servian relations.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Outriders' Narrow Win.

Twelve horses started for the Two Thousand Guineas race, which was won by a neck, and a head separated the second and third.

The betting at the start was 20 to 1 Gorgos, 100 to 8 Dame Agnela Colt and 100 to 7 Ramrod.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Irish Party Revolts.

LONDON, MAY, 2, 8-5 P. M.

A meeting of the Irish Party has been held at which it was resolved to vote against the second reading of the Education Bill.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

A Typically Liberal Measure.

The Government's Plural Voting Bill, prohibiting anyone voting in two constituencies, has been read a first time in the House of Commons by 327 against 66.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Fixed for April Next.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Lord Elgin has announced that the Colonial Conference will meet in April 1907.

LOSSES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Scottish Union and Nationals losses in the San Francisco fire are estimated at £2,60,000.

THE NATAL RISING.

Punitive Operations in Zululand.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 2.

The natives of Northern Natal are showing signs of restlessness.

All the Reservists in Durban have been compulsorily ordered to parade for the purpose of impressing the natives.

Bambaata's following is dwindling down and several chiefs are coming in with assurances of loyalty.

LONDON, MAY 2, 8-5 P.M.

Punitive operations have begun in Zululand. A number of kraals have been burned and quantities of cattle seized.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

What appeared a brutal attempt was made on the life of a European, named Looh, residing at 44-1 Wellesley Street by a Chinese carpenter, named Ahley Coung. It would appear that Loch who also carried on a carpentry business had not paid some money which he owed to the accused for services rendered. The latter at 2 3 a. m, scaled the boundary wall of complainant's house and finding Loch asleep on his bed, slashed at him with a knife, inflicting serious injuries, across the chest. The police removed the injured man to the Medical College Hospital where he is detained under treatment. The accused has not yet been found.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The total plague siezures throughout India during the week ending April 28th were 17,855, and deaths 15,634, but the figures for Rajputana have not been received so that the decrease of two thousand as compared with last week is not altogether real. The deaths in the principal provinces are, Bombay 2,106, Madras 14, Bengal 2,240, the United Provinces 2,589, the Punjab 8,162, Burma 149, Central Provinces 73, and Central India 68. There has thus been a decrease except in Bombay and the Punjab.

P. W. D. SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, has been granted seven months' combined leave. Mr. H. W. Schmidt Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

GARDEN PARTY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The annual garden party at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, will be given by Their Excellencies on May 17th.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 3.

The first day's races came off most successfully. Attendance was large and weather fair. The following were the results :—

FIRST POLO SCURRY.—Distance two and a half furlongs.

Major Arnold's Eager.....	Owner 1
Captain Meynell's Afghanistan	Owner 2
Mr. Fraser's Kashmir .....Mr. Williams	3

Betting : evens on Eager and threes Afghanistan.

SECOND POLO SCURRY.—Distance two and a half furlongs.

Captain Meynell's Moonstone	Owner 1
Mr. Williams' Pasha	Owner 2
Major Butler's Grey Goose...Major Jameson	3

Betting : 2 to 1 on Moonstone, 2 Pasha, and a little higher odds the rest.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Major Jameson's Avatar	Owner 1
Major Arnold's Eager.....	Owner 2
Messrs. Grimshaw and Lyon's Wakif..	Owner 3

Betting was evens on all ponies.

ALL PONIES PLATE.—3 furlongs.

Captain Meynell's Moonstone	Owner 1
Captain Bruce's Greylance.....Major Arnold	2
Mr. Grimshaw's Pretty Polly	Owner 3

Betting : evens on Moonstone, 3 Greylance and 3 the others.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—

Messrs. Grimshaw and Lyon's Wakif	Owner 1
Mr. Gillee's Khoosaf.....	Owner 2
Mr. Stewart's Carand	Owner 3

Betting 3 Wakif and Carand, 5 the rest.

THE SATARA PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Captain Meynell's Afghanistan...	Owner 1
Mr. Willian's Lohengrin.....	Owner 2
Lord Dundas' Mulraj	Owner 3

Betting 2 to 1 Afghanistan and 2 the rest.

THE BLUE VALLEY PLATE.—One miles.

Mr. Williams' Pasha.....	Owner 1
Major Jameson's Aavater.....	Owner 2
Lord Dundas' Sweet Ligght.....	Owner 3

Betting 2 to 1 on Avatar, 2 Pasha and 3 the rest.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Major Hendley, 81st Pioneers, and Major Renton, 96th Berar Infantry, are appointed officiating 2nd in Command of their Regiments.

Colonel Grover, Commanding the Mardan Brigade, is granted 5 months leave out of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, 2nd Lancers, is appointed to the Command of the 20th Lancers.

Major Molyneaux 12th Cavalry, is appointed an Attache in the Intelligence Branch, Army Head-Quarters.

Lieutenant Crosthwait, 27th Punjabis, is appointed to the Southern Waziristan Militia as a Reserve Officer.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

RULING OF THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Holmwood heard Mr. Jackson, with Mr. Lall Mohun Ghose, Mr. K. N. Chowdhry, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, Babu Promotho Nath Sen and Babu Norendro Kumar Bose (instructed by Babu Bhupendro Nath Bose) who appeared, and renewed his application, asking the High Court to apply the revisional sections in regard to the conviction of Surendranath Bannerji, and the fine passed upon him by Mr. Emerson, District Magistrate of Barisal, on 14th April last.

When he had heard counsel, Mr. Justice Mitter passed the following order : "On 26th April, Mr. Jackson, on behalf of the petitioner, Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, applied for revision, under Section 439, Code of Criminal Procedure, of the order of the District Magistrate of Backergunge, dated 14th April, convicting the petitioner under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 200. On the materials before us we were disposed to issue a rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside on grounds of illegality and irregularity in the proceedings. But as under sub-section (5) of Section 439, our power of revision is restricted in cases in which appeals lie from orders complained of and as the right of appeal is superior and more extensive than the right to ask for revision ; and as we are of opinion that petitioner might lose his right of appeal under the Law of Limitation, if we were to issue a rule and then hear it in the ordinary course, and then discharge it on the ground that an appeal lay to the Court of Sessions, we sent for the record to see if the petitioner was tried under Chapter 22. The Court proceedings in the case appeared us to be unreasonably summary, but we had doubts as to the form of the trial. If the petitioner was not tried under the procedure laid down in chapter 22, he had undoubtedly a right of appeal under chapter 31 to the Court of Sessions. The right of appeal is not an exceptional right as has been contended by Mr. Jackson. A person convicted has ordinarily right to appeal from conviction, unless there is a clear bar laid down in the Code. It is a valuable right, and we are not inclined to put a limited construction on the sections in chapter 31 of the Code, such as would bar the right. We have now the record before us, and we have heard the learned Advocate General, who has appeared for the Crown, and we are satisfied that the petitioner was not tried under summary proceedure laid down in chapter 22. This is also the view pressed upon us by the learned Advocate General. The record of the proceedings is not in the form prescribed in Sections 263 and 264 of the Code, and rule 14 of our rules (chapter 3, page 83). We find also that there is a table of contents and an order sheet. However, the summary in substance, and the procedure which followed was in form. The trial was not summary under chapter 22. We are, therefore, constrained to dismiss this application, petitioner being at liberty to move this Court again if necessary after the disposal of his appeal to the Court of Sessions."

Mr. Jackson.—Your Lordship said that I contended that the right of appeal was exceptional. I am not aware that I ever said that.

Mr. Justice Mitter.—We so understood your argument.

Mr. Jackson.—I must have conveyed my meaning very badly to the Court.

Mr. Justice Mitter.—We say that it is a much superior right, and we ought not to make an exception in this case. We will let you have a copy of the judgment at once, and if you wish we shall keep a record here for a day to enable you to take a copy. I may tell you that we are quite sure that the Sessions Judge, Mr. Cargill, will give you the relief which you asked us to give you.

Mr. Jackson.—Will your Lordship kindly allow us to have back the certified copies put in by us ?

Mr. Justice Mitter.—Yes.

The court room was crowded with natives during the hearing.

[* Delayed in transmission.]

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

DR. O'KINICALY'S EVIDENCE.

A PROTRACTED CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 3.

Major O'Kinicaly was the most important witness examined to-day, in the murder case. He deposed to having performed the post-mortem examination on the body of Mr. Goss on the 17th, and described thirteen wounds, including a clean cut that nearly severed the head. Most of minor wounds, he said, were probably caused by a sharp weapon similar to Mr. Anderson's kukri. In cross-examination he said death may have taken place at any time between sunset and sunrise. A body deprived of blood would cool quickly. Witness got his boots blood-stained by walking about the bed-room and so did Dr. Pollock. Witness had not noticed the drops of blood all round the floor of the billard-room. He said he noticed one mark only on the ground, but none on the door of the bath-room. The blood on the bed-room door and in the billiard-room must have been caused by the deceased. Marks found on Gumandoz, might have been caused in the jungle, while cutting wood.

DESTRUCTIVE RICK FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, a destructive fire broke out among several stacks of hay each measuring about 25 or 30 feet in height at Bagh Bazar. All stacks were completely destroyed.

THE MESHED DISTURBANCES.

PRESUMED IMPROVEMENT IN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Major Sykes, Consul-General at Khorassan, has left Meshed on three months' leave and has been succeeded by Major Kennion. There has been no further news from this place, so presumably the riots and disturbances of last month have quieted down.

SERIOUS FIRE AT POONA.

CALAMITY FROM THE KITCHEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 3.

A fire took place in Nawas Peit early this morning, in the house of Sorab Ardeshir Irani, doing damage to the amount of Rs. 5,000. The fire was detected by a Policeman on duty and in half an hour a couple of fire engines were on scene, but as usual there was no water and the fire got hold of the whole building. The origin of the fire is not quite clear, but it is believed to have sprung from an unguarded fireplace. The man in charge of the place was away at the theatre and during his absence the cook house blazed up. The owner of the house was away at Mahableshwar and only returned this morning to find his property in ruins. In the building was the Irani boarding-house, in the centre was a Jewish family and the third block was occupied by an Irani, a watchmaker. The building was not insured.

HAVELI COURT CLERK'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY, 3.

Cross examination of witnesses in the case of alleged theft of court documents against Bhele, clerk, and Nathu Motiram, Marwari for being in possession of same was proceeded with to-day. The Sheristadar of the District Court said that he first heard that papers were missing from the Haveli Subordinate Judge's Court on 12th February last. The missing papers, while in the District Court, were kept by one Vasudave Joshi. The papers when received were handed to the record room Karkoon who locked them, distributing them as they were required. He could not without reference say what papers were received at any particular time.

Joglekar, Clerk Haveli Court, said that he had been in charge of the missing papers from 29th May 1905 to 1st June 1905. He had nothing to do with these papers after that time. He prepared notices and decrees.

Kavde, another clerk, said that the work in connection with the missing papers was distributed between two Karkoons. He kept the key of the box enclosing the papers. It was the duty of the Clerk of the Court to see that papers were sent to their proper repositories. Papers bear the date of the day on which an endorsement is made. The missing papers were given to Bhale.

Vaman Krishna Dhara said that there was a registry of all papers received. He had examined the list of undecided cases. Bhele was transferred to the Small Cause Court in August 1905.

Another clerk deposed that there was an endorsement in Bhele's handwriting that the missing paper had been sent from the Haveli Court to other Court.

The case is proceeding and will terminate in a day or two.

DACOITY IN AGRA.

SMART WORK OF THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, MAY 3.

It will be remembered that in November last a large band of dacoits invaded the police station in the town of Jagneer, Agra District, engaged the police and the villagers in a pitched battle, and eventually crossed the border into the Native States with the loss of one man killed. Nothing more was heard of the gang after this affray, but the young Maharana of Dholpur, a most able administrator, was on the look out for them, and the ringleaders of the gang have now been captured by the Dholpur police, who began an attack in Dholpur territory, and a running fight ensued, fire arms being used on both sides. Eventually the dacoits crossed over into the Agra District and took refuge in a village, being hotly pursued by the Maharana's men. At this stage the outlaws lost one man killed and decided to surrender. They were immediately taken prisoners and formally handed over to our police. The capture is the most important of the excellent services rendered by the Dholpur Durbar, and, doubtless, will be suitably recognised by the Government.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough some months ago to publish a letter from a correspondent regarding certain grievances of the clerks in the Accountant General's Office. The clerks in that office are deeply grateful to you for allowing a corner in your columns for their grievances and thus bringing instrumental in getting at least some of them redressed. The clerks in the Accountant General's Office find their prospects getting worse every day.

Outsiders are brought in to fill in the existing vacancies disregarding the claims of the clerks of the office, who have been doing the work most satisfactorily. There is so much discontent in the office that unless the matter is looked into by the higher authorities there will be no check to this evil. The poor devils of the clerks are made to work like coolies, there being so much work to do and they do it cheerfully. And what is their fate? When the time of promotion comes their claims are overlooked and either outsiders are brought in or their juniors are promoted over their heads. Do you know what promotion means in the office? A clerk in the last class on Rs. 30 has to put in about eight years service before he hopes to rise to the next class on Rs.40-3-55 provided he is not superseded or outsiders brought in. Now taking into account the life in Bombay, how could a clerk maintain himself and his family on Rs. 30 for not one or two years but for eight years? He has to put in about 12 years service more before he rises to the next class on Rs 50-4-80. But of this too he is not absolutely certain, however clever and intelligent he may be, for who knows that his claims will not be overlooked to make room for favourites? This favouritism is so very rampant in the office at present that there is not a single Gazetted officer in the office who could be induced to fight for the claims of the clerks, whose claims are thus superseded. So far the rule in the office is that supersessions should not be made in the last two classes. But they have already been thinking of doing this in these two classes, and I hear that there is a great deal of discontent in the office on this account. The Gazetted Officers appear as if were to have come to an understanding amongst themselves. Each of the Gazetted Officer is allowed to propose the name of his favourite and each favourite is in turn provided for. No officer goes against the wishes of another, all having been rowing in the same boat. Here I will relate an instance how the Accountant-General and the Gazetted Officers are deceived by the Chief Superintendent. There were five vacancies in the office and they were all given to outsiders on the plea that fifteen appointments were lately filled in the office. According to latest orders the then existing candidates were to be confirmed. And they were confirmed These were the fifteen vacancies filled in the office. Did the Chief Superintendent mean to dismiss all the candidates that were thus confirmed and bring in outsiders in their places? If not, where was the necessity of bringing this as an argument in favour of the five outsiders who were brought in the office and the claims of the clerks sacrificed? But not one G. O. exposed this argument. Thus was dust thrown in the eyes of all.

So much as regards promotion in the office. Now as regards leave. Whenever a clerk applies for leave he is quietly told he cannot get leave unless he is actually ill in which case he is asked to go to the Presidency Surgeon for a medical certificate which is generally refused if the clerk does not satisfy the Doctor in all respects. The applicants have in certain cases to wait for years together before any leave is allowed to them. Now when Superintendents and G. O s, apply for leave they are never asked to go to the Presidency surgeons. Their leave is sanctioned in no time. Are the G O s, and the superintendents human beings and the clerks beasts that they do not require any leave?

Now is this the proper way to treat the subordinates in an office? Is this encouragement to the clerks to do honest work and earn their dues? Is this I ask an honest way of dealing with the clerks? Are not the innocents sacrificed for the sake of the fortunate few who have supporters at their back? Will the Accountant-General look into the matter carefully and do justice to the clerks? Yours etc.

S. A. MORRIS.

FIRE AT MANDVI.

ALLEGED DEFECTIVE WATER-SUPPLY.

At about half-past three yesterday, a fire broke out on the top floor of a three-storied building owned by one Allarakhiabhoy Jivraj, on the Musjid Bunder Road. As soon as the flames were first noticed by a Hindu servant, named Somoo, who was in charge of the floor, he raised an alarm. Telephone intimations were sent to the different fire-brigade stations and engines from Babula Tank, Fort, Byculla, Gowalia Tank and Chinchpogli soon repaired on the scene. But unfortunately no water was then available in the main until 4 15 a. m. By 4-45 a. m., the fire was got under. Police enquiries showed that the top floor of the building was occupied by a music club called the Gaiety Club, while the second floor was vacant. The first floor of the building is at present occupied by the Grain Merchants' Association and on the ground floor are situated offices and shops. The damage done to the property by the fire is being estimated at about Rs. 5,500. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but is believed to be due to a defective lamp in the Club.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

FEES FOR MUSIC AND MOTOR LICENSES.

Consideration was given to the following letter to the President from the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department :—

"Adverting to your letter No. 3532, dated the 20th October, 1905, on the subject of the fees for music licenses, etc., I am directed to state that Government would prefer to leave the Police Act of 1902, as it stands, and desire to consider whether a settlement of the question raised in your letter might not be reached on the basis of an annual contribution by Government to Municipal Revenues of an amount equal to the net proceeds of these fees (i. e, an amount equal to the whole revenue accruing from these fees after deducting therefrom the cost of collecting the fees and of paying any requisite special establishment), provided that the Corporation would agree to this arrangement being extended to the fees under the Motor Vehicles Act. These fees under the Act go to the Municipality in gross, but the necessity for some special establishment to control licensing, issue of permits, etc., is becoming increasingly obvious and such establishment should of course be a charge against the income raised under the Act."

The Hon. Sir P M Mehta said that it would be remembered that the Corporation had resolved to submit their representation to Government regarding these license fees, which were always credited to the Municipal accounts, until two years back when Government said they were entitled to receive those fees. Under these circumstances he moved that the copy of the letter from Government be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

This proposal having been seconded, was carried.

ATTEMPTED MUNICIPAL THREAT TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola in accordance with notice given, moved that a Committee, consisting of the President, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N Katrak, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Padhya, Mr. Mandlik and Mr. James MacDonald, be appointed to consider the question of the advisability of discontinuing or reducing the grant made by the Corporation towards the cost of public vaccination in the city and to report thereon to the Corporation.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, in support of his proposition, said that it was a discretionary and a voluntary grant that they made towards public vaccination. If they ceased contributing that grant the work of vaccination would not stop, as it was the duty of Government to make the necessary provisions and arrangements for that department. It was only optional on the part of the Corporation to relieve Government from the burden of their expenses. He would not have brought this motion before the Corporation, but for the fact, that Government had been shifting their responsibilities on the Corporation whenever questions of contributions arose. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and other members had repeatedly mooted this question before the Corporation. They might take, for instance, the questions of the tobacco duties and the liquor licenses. The Corporation had made repeated representations in vain to Government on those questions when Government owed them very large dues on those accounts. But during the last twelve or fifteen years, Government had stuck to their resolution, and had studiously refrained from re-opening that controversial question. On the other hand, what did Government do when the question of their (the Corporation's) liability to make contributions came up before them? With respect to the Corporation's contribution towards the police charges, they were made to pay more than their contribution, because Government said that expenses in the police department had increased. Last year, without giving any previous notice to the Corporation, the Government stopped their discretionary grant towards the public health campe, which they had been paying all those years, and which came to something like Rs. 11,000. It was the nervousness of the Corporation that Government took the greatest advantage of. Why then, he asked, should the Corporation continue to contribute towards expenses which were not theirs.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta confessed that he felt great sympathy with what had fallen from Mr. Jaffarbhoy. On more than one occasion, Government had treated them in the most abrupt manner possible, and those were the occasions when the Corporation had every right to resent those actions of Government so far as Government themselves were concerned. But still he would not advise Mr. Jaffarbhoy to push the matter so far as to ask for the appointment of a Committee, but to wait and watch until a good time before their Budget might be drafted. There was a great deal to be said regarding the tobacco duties, though Government had not acceded to their request in the matter. Regarding the question of tobacco Bombay had been treated in a far more satisfactory manner than any other place. The proposition of Mr. Jaffarbhoy appeared to him to be a threat to Government. But he might tell them that Government was always anxious to see questions of the kind amicably settled, and the Corporation should give them enough time. In the meantime, he would ask Mr. Jaffarbhoy to withdraw the proposition.

On the suggestion of the last speaker, Mr. Jaffarbhoy withdrew his proposition. He was also allowed to withdraw the following notice of motion :—

"That a Committee (to be named at the Meeting) be appointed to consider the question of the advisability of discontinuing or reducing the grant made by the Corporation towards the maintenance of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and to report thereon to the Corporation."

THE LATE MR. J. M. MACLEAN.

The Hon. Sir P. M Mehta, in accordance with notice given, moved that the Corporation desire to place on record their deep regret at the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. J M Maclean, who was a member of the Corporation for fifteen years a member of the Town Council for four years and the chairman of that body in 1877, and had rendered valuable services to the city ; and that a copy of the resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased, with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

Speaking on the proposition, Sir Pherozeshah said that the late Mr. Maclean as a member of their body, had taken a very active and prominent part in the civic affairs of this city. He knew Mr. Maclean very early in the sixtees, when he along with other European and Native public-spirited citizens of that time, took a leading part in the reform movement of 1872, which resulted in their present constitution, and laid the foundation of their present system of Municipal administration. He did not know if there were many members of the Corporation present there, who were aware of the part Mr. Maclean took in those days. However decidedly opposite political views he held from his native colleagues, he always co-operated with them in matters concerning the welfare of that city. He remembered one instance in particular, when the late Mr. Maclean was very desirous of making himself useful by entering into the Town Council. He tried to secure a seat in the Town Council, but was unable to get it. It happened that a seat was vacant at the time in that Council, and Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandlik and Mr. Munchenji N. Banaji were candidates for it. Both those gentlemen had a number of supporters in the Corporation, and therefore a strong contest issued. Electing one of those two gentlemen was displeasing the other and his supporters. Under those embarrassing circumstances, he (the speaker) got up and leaving both his friends aside, proposed that Mr. Maclean be elected to the seat in the Town Council, and Mr. Maclean was elected. Mr Maclean's services to the Corporation were very valuable, and they could never forget them Mr. Maclean was a journalist of a very high order, and he always advocated the interests of the people in his paper. In those days very able men who were at the head of the two great papers in Bombay,—the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette,"—had been members of the Corporation, amongst whom were Mr. Kerwean, Mr. Geary, Mr. Knight, Mr. Maclean and others. It was a pleasure in those days to see the way in which they fought against each other, with the result that the public spirit was maintained, and much good secured to the people. He (the speaker) for one, always felt that it was a pity that Bombay had not at present the large number of those stalwart men who did such valued service in the sixties and the seventies. He could not forget the valuable services of over fifteen years of Mr. Maclean as a member of the Bench of Justices and of the Corporation. For four years Mr. Maclean was a member of the Town Council, and for about eleven months he held the Chairmanship of that body. People were mistaken in saying that Mr. Maclean was the first to preside over that body Their first President was Mr. Forbes, who had also, with Mr. Maclean taken an active part in the reform movement of 1872. Mr. Maclean, after retiring from this country, took an important part in English politics, and his knowledge of India and the Indians made it possible for him to take liberal views of Indian politics also. His death was a loss to India, which he could not help bemoaning.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the motion. He said that he was a very warm admirer of Mr. Maclean. He was a very ardent admirer of the public writings of the late Mr. Maclean in the then "Bombay Saturday Review." Mr. Maclean took a deal of interest not only in Municipal matters, but also in matters concerning the general welfare of the city, such as commerce, politics and other things, and he stimulated public spirit through his writings. He was also interested in the question of the currency, and he condemned Government's policy at the closure of the mints in toto.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and was carried solemnly and unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A Bachelor Tax.

THE SIMPLE LIFE SCHOOL.

THE "AWFUL HYPOCRISY OF MODERN SOCIETY."

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THERE will be no great alarm felt in bachelor circles, I opine, by the recent proposal to place twopence extra on the income tax of all unmarried men. Some of these incorrigible persons may even think their freedom is cheap at the price ; but in any case one feels sure that there will be no sudden rush to the altar in consequence of the suggested levy on bachelorhood. Nothing affrights or daunts the hardy bachelor. He never quails before the most experienced chaperon, and can defy with perfect sang-froid the most determined manœuvring mother. What, then, would he care for an extra twopence on his income-tax? The surest way of bringing him to book, were it only possible, would be to form a gigantic league of spinsters. The very fact that he supposed himself not wanted would instantly fire him with the wildest desire to plunge into matrimony. But, alas! such a league could never be made practical. The faith of maidens would never be large enough for such an undertaking. But with courage I am sure it could be carried out with great success. A year from its foundation, I am perfectly certain that the marriage statistics of Great Britain would bound up in an amazing way.

After this there will be positively no excuse for any woman whose complexion or hair or eyes are not made very much better than when turned out of Nature's mould. Nature, as Whistler once said, can be very amateurish, but nowadays we need never depend on her. A visit to the Health, Beauty, and Toilet Exhibition convinces one that there is no possible excuse for plainness nowadays, less excuse for dewdiness, and every reason why all women should be models of beauty, grace and style. This wonderful show at the Grafton Galleries is only open until Friday next, so it is well to go without further delay to see and hear what art and fashion, and "modistes," manicurists, and masseuses can do for one. Every kind of toilet accessory, every kind of beauty bath, all manner of dietetics and tonics, and every conceivable aid to and appliance for the coiffure are to be seen here. And, above all, man cannot scoff at us for our study of Beauty as a fine art, since he has not himself disdained to compete in the Beauty show, which is one of the attractions of the exhibition. Indeed, he is very largely represented, and innumerable wagers have already been made as to the result of the competition.

If, as Signor Marconi has been predicting, it is rapidly coming within the range of practical politics that communication between this planet of ours and the far-off Mars can be set up, then are we within measurable distance of all sorts of new experiences. Signors Marconi says that before we are ten years older he believes that it will be possible by means of wireless telegraphy to send messages to the planet about which our curiosity has been so much aroused. And, having got so far, who knows what we may next achieve? At best it is a far cry to Mars—even by electricity's artful aid we shall not be able to make it a "week-end" resort ; but it is stimulating to think of the fresh ideas we may glean from the Martians. It is even possible that our fashions may suffer complete change in the course of another decade, if we have the means of communicating with Mars, since, for all we know, the Martian modistes may be far in advance of those on this little planet, and we may discover, when we come to compare notes with them, that we are at least two thousand years behind the times in everything, including dress materials and the methods of making them up. It makes one's mouth water to think of the novelties that may be awaiting us, of the possible revolution of our wardrobes that will take place, of all the fresh stories we shall hear, of the new plots that may be available, and of the new ways of making money that may be revealed.

Again it is alluring to think that we may there discover the most simple solutions of problems which have been puzzling us here for years. They may have found out the best way of dealing with the superfluous woman in Mars, they may have a perfect system of old age pensions, they may have put Tariff Reform to the test, they may have tried municipal theatres, they may have a game worth two of Bridge, and our means of locomotion may be as water unto wine compared with the means of getting round in that world. On the other hand, of course, we may find bores ten times more potent than those we have with us, and women of fearsomely "advanced" views. There may be Bernard Shaws fifty per cent. more eccentric than our own specimen and Chestertons whose paradoxes are a hundred times wilder than those of G. K. C. Platonism may be applied to every rule of life up yonder and it is even possible that they may consider us most uncleanly in our habits and hopelessly wrong in our dietary arrangements when they come to know us. We shall indeed be taking a bold step when we send our first marconigram to Mars. Our position will be very much like that of the man who ate the first oyster, with this difference, that had he found his experiment unpleasant he need never have repeated it ; whereas we, having once stirred up the Martians, may not be able to rid ourselves of them.

There are few things nowadays that have not been converted into a cult. You cannot even live the simple life simply and without explanatory "at homes" and much talk. There is a school for teaching countesses and charwomen, dames and damsels, how to live the simple life ; but it had quite a fashionable "breaking up party" the other day, and preceptresses and pupils made it very clear that if they were simple livers they wished the fact known. The curriculum here is certainly varied, for the countesses and charwomen and others learn how to open doors with grace, how to iron, to jump over poles to clean brass, elucidate Browning—this is certainly no my idea of living simply—how to read intelligently, to converse without slang—this is a class for countesses presumably—and how to dress without silk petticoats and pearl necklaces—which doubtless, is a course specially designed for charwomen.

From time to time good people astound themselves by the discovery that we are all very insincere. The awful hypocrisy of modern society is one of those crying evils which cry at intervals of some six months and vainly endeavour to persuade the wearied ear that their cry is new. Despite its age, however, the cry is unusually loud just now. The severity of spring has perhaps caused people to mourn the wickedness of all the world more violently than usual. Therefore we have been again warned from various quarters of the hypocrisy of modern society. This society, it should be clearly understood, is not the society decorated with inverted commas, or even a capital letter. Brixton is in the same condemnation as Mayfair, and probably White chapel too. For doubtless they tell polite lies in Brick-lane as well as in Park-lane.

If it pleases anyone—and apparently it does give a weird pleasure to some people—to argue that society is founded on a fabric of lies because parlour-maids are taught to say, "Not at home" instead of "You are not wanted," it would be heartless to object though foolish to listen. No doubt there are a large number of polite lies used up in our daily intercourse. We are "pleased to see" people who are horrors ; we are "so sorry not to meet your husband," who approaches more nearly to the brute creation than is comely ; we "did so hope you would bring the dear children," who are the most insufferable little prigs that ever defiled a suburb. Very likely this sort of thing is overdone. There is a tendency in many well-meaning people to be aggressively amiable. It is not wise ; it is not even kind. For people who overdo the polite lie to you must be assuming that you are a fool. Unless you are a fool you will not believe in, unless you are a fool you will not be pleased by an excessive display of affection from people who care for you as little as you care for them. We can have too much of a good thing, even of the polite lie. But we can have too little of it too. There is no peculiarly pure and exalted virtue in being rude. Even if—as in the present state of poor human nature frequently happens—you can be rude most truthfully.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

THE WEEK'S RETURNS.

THE official Season Reports for the week ending 1st May contain the following district accounts :—

NASIK.

Threshing of rabi crops nearly completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder sufficient except in some portions of the district where it is imported from the hilly portions of the district. Agricultural stock in fair condition and generally sufficient except in Baglan taluka. Water-supply running short and measures for its improvement in progress. Water in irrigation wells and channels diminishing. Prices of food-grains and fodder show a tendency to rise. Supply of grain sufficient. Price of bajri 10 seers 5 chataks and of nili millets 13 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Demand for labour sufficient and ordinary works afford employment. Wages of ordinary labour normal. No necessity for test works yet. No wandering or emigration. Condition of field labourers cultivators, weavers and artisans fair. No emaciation. Takavi being granted for purchase of bullocks where necessary and for improvement of water-supply.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Hot weather crops being irrigated wherever sufficient water is available. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle deteriorating in condition and are either being sold off or sent to Khandesh and Berars. Prices half the normal in Parner and Sangamner talukas. Demand for Government grass growing keen; about 2 50,000 lbs. sold during week. Water supply deficient. Arrangements made to clean and deepen wells and dig holes in nalas. Water in irrigation channels and wells running short. Grain being imported from Moglai and other places and the supply sufficient. Prices generally steady. Price of jowari varying from 14 seers at Shevgaon to 11 seers 3 chataks at Rahuri and of bajri from 11 seers 8 chataks at Jamkhed to 9 seers 4 chataks at Nevasa. Average rise from 100 to 120 per cent. above normal. Condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers growing worse. About 80 emigrants returned during week. Distress gradually increasing. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health good except for cholera in Nagar, Parner and Karjat talukas and in Nagar City. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 to 2½-2 annas. Takavi being advanced for purchase of fodder, deepening wells and constructing tals.

POONA.

Harvesting of crops completed in irrigated lands. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Pressing and plantation of sugarcane in progress. Collection and burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season continue. Fodder-supply deficient except in western portion of the district including Bhor State. Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Cattle being sold in the eastern division at fair prices. Water supply deficient everywhere except in riverain villages. Steps being taken for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells decreasing. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices risen 40 per cent above normal. Price of bajri at Poona 9 1-2, of jowari 10 1-2, of rice 8 and of wheat 1-3 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi 66 and of grass 83 lbs. per rupee. Labourers on test and relief works paid at the rate of 1 to 1 1-4 annas. Wages of ordinary labour from 1 to 4 annas. Large numbers reported to have emigrated but people have begun to return. Sugarcane pressing. Local Board and railway works provide employment to considerable numbers. No almshouses wandering. Small agriculturists and labourers have come to end of their resources. Distress gradually increasing. No emaciation. Public health generally good except for a few cases of cholera in every taluka. Tagai being granted freely. Suspensions of land revenue and tagai declared in affected parts.

SHOLAPUR.

Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of garden crops fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Prices of food-grains about 50 per cent. above normal. Price of jowari at Sholapur 11 seers 14 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 15 chataks and of rice 9 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Agricultural stock sufficient for the present. Condition of cat le fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Malsiras talukas and Akalkot State and deteriorating elsewhere. Fodder getting scanty. Price of kadbi high and it is being imported from Moglai. Forty thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Supply of water running short throughout the district. Steps being taken for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and wells diminishing. Condition of small agriculturists and agricultural labourers generally fair. Engagements retaining. Condition of paupers deteriorating and gratuitous relief being extended. Distress gradually increasing in Malsiras and Pandharpur talukas. Village works being opened and the test work ordered to be converted into a regular relief work. No emaciation or wandering noticed. Condition of weavers and artisans good to fair. Daily wages of unskilled labour 3 to 3 1-2 annas. Liberal grants of takavi for fodder and water being made. Suspensions of land revenue granted.

SATARA.

Lands being prepared for next season. Hot weather crops being sown in Man taluka. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Prices of food-grains double the normal; average price 10 seers per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 19 lbs. Grain imported freely. Condition of cattle not good in affected parts. Supply of fodder insufficient in eastern talukas, kadbi being brought into them from outside. Prices 30 to 75 lbs per rupee. Public health good except for plague in a few villages of two talukas, small-pox in one and cholera more or less in all talukas. Water supply running short; grants made for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and canals deficient. Takavi loans granted for purchase of fodder. Condition of cultivators good in western talukas and in fair in eastern talukas. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 1-2 annas generally. No signs of emaciation or aimless wandering.

BIJAPUR.

Two cents of rain during week at Bagevadi. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock adequate. Condition of cattle fair except in Bijapur, Badami and Bagalkot talukas, Bilgi pasha and Jath and Daphlapur States. Cattle continue to be sold at low price except in Bijapur taluka where they are sold at normal prices. Fodder-supply running short and price of kadbi high in Indi and Bijapur talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Twenty thousand pounds of pressed grass sold during week. Water-supply running short everywhere and being improved from Government grant. Water in irrigation tanks and wells nearly exhausted. Prices at Bijapur—Jowari 12 bajri 12, rice 9 1-2 wheat 9 and kadbi 35 seers per rupee. Price of staple food-grains, jowari and bajri 5-3 and its price at above normal. Exports and imports continue, stocks sufficient for two to six months. Emigrants returning. Demand for labour low. Works started by takavi recipients and other well-to-do people afford considerable employment to labourers. Local Board Works opened in Bagevadi and Bada i talukas. Ordinary wages varying from 1 to 2 1-2 annas and are practically equal to those on relief works. Two village works opened in Bijapur and Bagevadi talukas. Condition of town population fair, but that of cultivators and field labourers growing worse. Distress though not acute is increasing. Not much wondering noticed. No influx of foreigners. Condition of labourers on relief works fair. Relief measures adequate. Takavi for various purposes granted liberally. No signs of emaciation.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 16 cents at Belgaum, 5 cents at Parasgad and 2 cents at Sampgaon. Minor crops in fair condition in Khanapur taluka, Sugarcane and minor crops withering in Khanapur and Sampgaon talukas and Chandgad petha for want of water. Estimated outturn poor. Planting and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Locusts appeared in parts of Khanapur taluka. Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle deteriorating in Athni and Chikodi talukas. Fodder-supply scarce in Chikodi, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas. Government grass depot working well. One thousand bales of rab sold during week. Price of kadbi Re. 1-4-0 and of local grass 9 annas per 100 bundles. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Sampgaon, Parasgad, Belgaum, Khanapur, Athni, Gokak and Chickodi talukas. Steps being taken for its improvement. Prices of food-grains 40 per cent. above normal. Price of rice 7 1-2 of jowari 11, of bajri 11 1-2 and of wheat 8 1-2 seers per rupee. Condition of agriculturists and artisans fair. Demand for labour insufficient in Athni and Sampgaon talukas. Labourers get employment in deepening wells, constructing embankments and other field work. Daily wages 1 to 3 annas. Wages on test works 1 to 1 3-4 annas. Distress slowly increasing in affected parts. People on relief in good condition and measures adequate. No almshouses wandering. No signs of emaciation except amongst some applicants for relief at Athni. Public health fair except for plague in three talukas cholera in one and small-pox in two. Tagai being given for fodder and for deepening wells, &c.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 58 cents at Dharwar, 30 cents at Kalghatgi and 5 cents at Hubli. Area under cotton less than normal. Estimated outturn from 0 to 8 annas. Picking of cotton and threshing of wheat nearly completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock adequate. Cattle in fair condition and sufficient for the present; only those required for agricultural purposes have been retained, the rest being sold. Fodder generally sufficient and being imported from neighbouring districts. Price of kadbi Re. 1 and of grass 12 annas per 100 lbs. and about three times the normal. Forty thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of Bankapur, Hangal and Kod talukas, Nargund petha, in Dharwar town and Savanur State. Water in irrigated canals and tanks generally exhausted. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of food-grains over 40 per cent. above normal. Price of rice at Dharwar 9 seers 4 chataks and of jowari 13 seers 11 chataks per rupee. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers, weavers and artisans generally fair. Demand for labour met by Local Board, irrigation tank and other private works. Wages for agricultural labourers 1 1-4 to 4 annas per day. No signs of emaciation. Scarcity prevails in Nargund petha and one test work in progress. Wages paid 3 to 5 pice per day. Emigrants excepted to return soon. Takavi being advanced liberally. Steps being taken for granting suspensions of land revenue.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Rain during week 10 cents at Kolhapur, 52 cents at Ramdrug and 9 cents at Budgeon (Miraj Junior). Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock sufficient but not in good condition. Fodder-supply not sufficient generally. Supply of drinking water deficient. Water in irrigation tanks and wells running short. Prices of food-grains and fodder generally high. No wandering or emaciation. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in Kolhapur, Sangli Miraj and Kurundvad. Price of jowari 7-1-2 seers at Kolhapur, 9-1-4 at Sangli 11 at Mudhol and Ramdurg.

75,591 persons all told got in receipt of relief in one or other form.

DOUBLING A CURRENCY NOTE.

AN ALLEGED MYSTERIOUS PROCESS.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Acton, have disposed of the appeal of Muljt Govindji, and Dharamsi Govindji, accused Nos. 2 and 4 respectively, in a case disposed of by Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted them of cheating and of dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and of abetment, and sentenced them to certain terms of imprisonment. Govardhan Liladhar and Nemchand Amirchand, were accused Nos. 1 and 3 respectively in the case; but they had not appealed. The Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare, and Mr. B. I. Desai, pleaders, appeared for the accused. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Inspector Patterson had charged the accused with defrauding one Hirji Hargovan, and his partner, in respect of Rs. 500, on the pretence that they were able, by means of a mysterious process of manipulating glass panes known only to them, to double a currency-note for that amount. The glasses, in which the doubling process was promised to be carried out, were broken by the first accused; and he shared the money with his confederates. The Police were able to trace a greater part of the amount and recover some of it. The Magistrate remarked that Nos. 1 and 2 were notorious cheats and swindlers, and that was not their first appearance before the Court. They lived by their wits. No. 1 was good for any sort of swindling, while No. 2 had a fancy for nose-doubling methods. No 3 was a worthy associate of them, as he had a previous conviction in Ahmedabad on a similar charge. Nos. 1 and 2 had seven and three previous convictions to their credit respectively. The first three accused were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment; and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, Rs. 350, and Rs. 150 resp ctively, or in default, to undergo a further term of six months rigorous imprisonment. On coming out of Jail, they should notify their place of residence to the Police for a period of five years. No. 4 was sentenced to 10 days, rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 500; or in default, to six months additional rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered Rs. 350 were awarded to the complainant as compensation.

After hearing arguments of counsel in the cases of Nos. 2 and 4, the learned Chief Justice disposed of the cases. His Lordship said that the principal evidence against the accused was that of the complainant, which had been given in the most minute detail. The Magistrate before whom the complainant was examined, had said of him, that even as asked the question, whether he would be prepared to convict the accused on the evidence of the complainant a one, and uncorroborated by any other evidence, he would answer it in the affirmative, without the slightest hesitation. The Hon. Mr. Khare had brought certain matters to the notice of the Judges, tending to displace the conclusions arrived at by the Magistrate. But paying to them all the attention they deserved, their Lordships failed to see anything in them which showed that the Magistrate had come to a wrong conclusion. The evidence, which had been read through by the Judges, had convinced them that the accused were properly convicted, the appeals were, therefore, to be dismissed, and the convictions confirmed.

A DISHONEST GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, disposed of an application for revision by Dhond Ravji, who was convicted by Mr. J. Scotson, first class Magistrate at Nasik, of criminal breach of trust, as a public servant, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed from the conviction and sentence, but his appeal was dismissed by Mr. B. C Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The accused was officiating Kulkarni in the village of Pimpalad Taluka, Nasik, until June 1905. In the course of one of his visits to the village, the mamlatdar, while inspecting ryot receipt books noticed that, in three cases, there were no entries in the ledger and day-book corresponding to the receipts produced by the ryots. He made further enquiries, and finding that the sums represented by those receipts had not been paid into the sub-treasury, took down the statements of the Kulkarni, and those who had produced the receipts, and reported the matter to the Collector of Nasik, asking that sanction might be obtained to prosecute Dhondo Ravji. That sanction was obtained, and a formal complaint was lodged against the accused. He was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three items of Rs. 10-14-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 10, alleged to have been paid by three persons for Government assessment in April 1905. He was convicted by the Magistrate in respect of the items of Rs. 7 and Rs. 10, was acquitted of the charge in respect of the item of Rs. 10-14-8, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On an appeal, the Sessions Judge of Nasik acquitted him in respect of the item of Rs. 7, but confirmed the conviction and sentence in respect of the item of Rs. 10. For the applicant, it was urged before their Lordships that the sessions Judge erred in holding that the burden of proof of non-payment of the item of Rs. 10 lay on the accused that the sanction for prosecution was bad in law; that it was not proved that Rani, woman paid the sum of Rs. 10 to the accused, and that he misappropriated the same.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the application.

THE ENERGETIC POLICE-WALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to draw the attention of those in authority to the following matter. Last evening, a little after six, I was passing along Tardeo road on my way to the Fort, when near Sankarseet Temple, I found a wedding procession with tom-toms in front of my carriage. My syce got down and told the processionists to stop as my horse was becoming restive, but they would not listen. They were also letting off fireworks. Now my horse shows a fright bolt had a little way, and while passing by a policeman on duty at the junction of Tardeo and Sleator Roads, he called out to my coachman what are you doing (Kia kurt). He did not move an inch from his place to bring the wedding party to order, though he said that the animal had become unmanageable on account of the noise. Surely our worthy Police Commissioner would never allow fireworks to be let off in a public thoroughfare in broad day light and if such doings were brought to his notice, I am sure he would take steps at once to bring the policemen to the sense of their duty.—Yours etc

S. M B.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BRONZE WORK IN JAPAN AND INDIA.

IT is a matter of common knowledge that although the importation of foreign articles of bronze and brass continues to increase in this country, no improvement is observable in the general customs of the Native brass worker, who throughout India will be found using the methods of his forefathers, not only without any improvement, but, in many cases, with inferior results. There is consequently shewn an increasing preference for the foreign article with proportionate discomfort to native industry. The cupola has been adopted for castings in iron and in engineers' works, and the air furnace (without blast) for heavy brass work, under the influence of European example, but all refinements of accuracy and economy of labour have been cast aside or ignored even when important savings in cost might have been effected. This degradation of workmanship has not, so far, been even partially corrected by the influence of education. The promoters of industrial advancement being for the greater part men without industrial education, have overlooked the founder's art and turned their attention to far less important matters, among which may be noted the manufacture of pens, pencils, pins, needles, and clocks—none of which offer any adequate profit while at the same time the demand an expensive outfit of tools which must be maintained in an extraordinary state of adjustment and efficiency. The repair of clocks and watches is now a necessary branch of industry in India, but is is so very badly carried out as to prove that the country is quite unfit to compete with the highly organised foreign manufacturer. The brass-founder's art demands a very simple outfit as compared with other metal industries, but it requires a much greater amount of special knowledge than is usually devoted to it. The Indian founder maintains the same attitude of independence now as when caste conferred a patent right in his work and no foreign imports disturbed the trade. All this is past and gone and he must now compete with all rivals, or go under in a process of slow extinction.

India and Japan, says the "Indian Textile Journal," employ similar processes in the preparation of moulds for casting, but the results of their respective work are as different as it is possible to be, and unconsciously public taste has gone down with the diminishing skill of the workman, with results that may seen in the castings that now come from Poona, Nasik and other places. At the bazaar in Nasik, the shops are full of new work of the coarsest description, while the old figures, worn and tarnished although of good quality, are either melted down or reserved for foreign buyers. Working from wax models, on account of the labour in two pieces, seams to be going out of fashion, while the communest work is made between two boxes of sand has alone survived in many places. A description of wax moulding taken from the book of Mr. T. A. Mukkerjee published on 1833, contrasts most unfavourably with the methods of the Japanese. Carelessness appeared to be the chief feature of the work; the wax mixture was reduced to a sheet by being poured when hot into cold water and allowed to cool. It was then applied around the core of the model in a slovenly manner. No proper finish was given to the wax surface and the casting being rough demanded an unnecessary amount of chasing to make it presentable. Among the Japanese bronze workers, the same method is followed, but in a very different fashion. When using wax models, the mixture of wax or resin, the choice of the clay and other materials to form the mould are subjects of the greatest care so that the mould, when dried and heated, shall not crack or produce gases which might affect the casting. All large cores are hollow and large hollow vessels are cast without a bottom, which is afterwards brazed on. Every precaution is taken that the metal shall be pure and clean, of the right temperature, and that the mould shall be so hot that every crevice shall be properly filled. It is only by such measures that the most delicate wax modelling can be reproduced in their bronze. The wax model, in fact the maiden article, is made on a core of clay and the wax pattern, when carved and finished, is covered most carefully with coatings of clay, which are successively dried and which vary in texture and porosity. When dry and hard, the mould is heated, until all the wax runs out through holes provided for the purpose, and further heated until the residue of the wax is driven out in the form of vapour. The holes are then stopped, and the mould, while still hot, is filled with metal, producing a casting which is a faithful reproduction of the wax pattern. There are in Bombay, a few workmen who can produce excellent plain castings from simple patterns of wood or metal, even to the faithful reproduction of the marks of the chaser on decorated patterns. They mix gas or with their sand and have an accurate knowledge of temperatures, but they work with very small crucibles and have very little knowledge of the economy of production, comprising multiple patterns, plate moulds and larger crucibles. The whole of the brass hinge and bolt trade might be easily secured by local workmen, if they would only give themselves the trouble to learn a few new things. There is a curious workshop at Chaul on Rewadanda Oheek, where door and window bolts of brass are made for the Bombay market. Scrap brass alone is used for the castings and the bolts vary from three inches to two feet in length, but the workmanship is bad, worn out files are kept in use, and the burnisher is applied before the file marks are removed. The work on the whole is that of half-trained men, who have never seen a good workshop. The manufacture of brass bolts, hinges and locks along with other brass articles in common use offers an excellent opening for any man who has learned the trade of brass worker and has a moderate capital. The tools are neither numerous nor expensive, but a thorough knowledge of patterns and of brass casting of sand, moulds and furnaces, is indispensable, for the castings must be made so near the finished size as to require the smallest amount of work to finish them. Grinding and polishing wheels should be used as much as possible instead of files to finish the work, and the pattern and moulding boxes must be all made with unusual care. Door, window and shutter hinges that are exposed to the monsoon rains must be made of brass, bolts are largely made of the same material, and much ornamental work on the best doors and window grills is of brass, not to speak of the suspending chains of domestic swings and the ornaments upon chests in which clothing is stored. An improvement in the style of brass castings along with economy in manufacture due to good system would establish a business which is practically non-existent at present in the country.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Rain has continued to fall locally in Assam, on the North-West Himalayas, and in the extreme South of the Peninsula. The chief falls are: Trevandrum three inches, Calicut one and a half, Cherrapoonjee, Srinagar and Sonemarg one inch, Murree half an inch, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Silchar and Cochin a quarter of an inch. Sialkot also reports a light fall. In Kashmir snow has fallen in some high regions. In Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the United Provinces, the mean temperature has risen considerably, and is now in large excess. In the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, and parts of the Punjab, however, the temperature has fallen appreciably owing to the recent rain and snow and pressure has risen accordingly. The skies are heavily clouded in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Western parts of the Peninsula. Rain is likely to continue in Assam and South India. Thunder showers are possible in Lower Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Sholapur and Hyderabad (Deccan) and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country.

Winds are easterly at Colombo, and Coimbatore, north easterly to south-easterly at Negapatam, Sholapur, Nagpur and Bhavanagar Para and north-westerly to south-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Jamnagar and Indore.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar, Bhavnagar Para, Allahabad and Cawnpore and the minimum 6° to 9° at Ahmednagar, Raipur, Jaipur, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 71° at Belgaum, Bhuj and Jamnagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast to the south of latitude 18°.

Rain.—Over an inch and a quarter fell at Calicut (1.31") more than a quarter at Cochin and a few drops at Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure at and about Bombay is inclined to decrease and the weather over the southerly portion of the Bombay Presidency is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The blue riband of Harvard professorships is the Chair of Belles Lettres, which was held in connexion with the Smith Professorship of French and Spanish by George Ticknor from 1811 to 1835 by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow from 1836 to 1854, and by James Russell Lowell from 1855 to 1880. The exceptional distinction of this series of occupants led the Harvard authorities to think that it would be well not to continue the succession in a hurry, and the chair has consequently remained empty for twenty years. In these circumstances the appointment of Mr. Bliss Perry, which is just announced, is a rare compliment. The new professor will enter upon his duties in march of next year, and will not be connected with the teaching of Romance languages but with that of English literature. It is to be hoped that his work at Harvard will not require his surrender of the editorship of the Atlantic monthly, which he has held with much success since 1899.

Consternation reigns in St. Helena in consequence of Mr. Haldane's decision to withdraw the garrison which is regarded as the last remaining asset of the lonely Napoleonic rock. Time was when St. Helena did a large trade with calling vessels bound for India, Australia and the Far East but the opening of the Sues Canal put an end to that source of prosperity, and ever since, with the exception of one brief period, the little Atlantic colony has been on the down grade. The exception was during the last South African war, when some thousand of Boer prisoners were kept there. This meant the numerous contracts and the spending of money.

Dr. Charles M. Clarke, in the current Book Monthly tells the strange story of the three-volume novel which Lord Brougham wrote. It was entitled Albert Lunel, and was published anonymously by his friend Charles Knight, of Ludgate-street, now known as Ludgate-hill. An early copy of the book was sent to the Times for review, and got such a scathing criticism that the noble author, in a fit of pique, at once suppressed the work, with the result that no other copy got into circulation during his life-time. It fully deserved the slating, Dr. Clarke says, for the style was ponderous and verbose, while the matter was eminently dry and uninteresting. As for plot, good masters, it had none.

An edition of 500 copies had been printed, but it entirely disappeared. After Brougham's death, however, there were discovered among his library the missing copies of the novel, mostly in sheets. Dr. Clarke's father bought the entire edition and issued it in three-volume form, with the author's name. A single copy was sold to an American library to $500, another to a Berlin institution for £40 while yet a third realised from a Paris firm the sum of £50. Nearly the whole of the remaining copies were absorbed by the London lending libraries on the usual terms not a bad business result altogether, seeing that the price paid by Mr. Clarke for the entire stock and copyright was only £30!

What the "Munsey" calls probably the best real estate investment on record was made by Peter Minuit in 1620, when that sturdy Dutch burgher bought the whole of Manhattan Island—estimated to contain some seventy-two thousand acres—for a few beads, baubles, and some rum, to the value of twenty-four dollars. Minuit has often been criticised for driving a sharp bargain, but we must remember that in his day the purchasing-power of gold was five times as great as it is now, so that he really gave the equivalent of one hundred and twenty dollars. At the present time, just two hundred and eighty years after Minuit's purchase, the Island is worth, as real estate, at least four billion dollars!

In connexion with a recent article on Punctuation Mr. Percy Fitzgerald writes to us about some curious methods of Boz, as shown in the punctuation of Pickwick. The punctuation seems to set at defiance all known rules and systems. It is based on the profuse use of commas, which are showered over the text as if from a pepper-castor. Colons and semi-colons are introduced in the same arbitrary and lawless way. And yet, so little does it affect the sense or misleading, that any one could read the whole aloud without being in the least disturbed by this fantasque of our author. Nothing can be wilder than his antics in this way; and yet no reader has noted this curiousity. So persistently does he carry out his system from the first to the last page that it looks as though he wished to experiment with a new order of things; and certainly the printer's reader would have noted these disorders and have quarled profusely. Boz had been a reporter and shorthand writer and must have punctuated his notes for the Press. Had he adopted this syrm out of ignorance he would not have been employed. We may therefore fairly conclude, adds Mr Fitzgerald, that this was all done with a purpose.

In an autobiographic narrative which Sir Wyke Bayliss wrote seven years ago he mentions that Charles Darwin was articled as a pupil to his grandfather; that his mother was a poet and wrote Belisarius; that his aunt was a poet and wrote The Prophet of the Alleghany Mountains; that his father was a mathematician and artest; and that he was cradled in song and rocked—mathematically—into art. Literature has always, Wyke Bayliss stated, been a passion with me. My first book was printed when very young, and then, after long intervals—for I never write a book and paint a picture at the same time—come The Witness of Art, The Higher Life in Art, and The Enchanted Island. These brought me the dearest friendship of my life, and I have letters about them from Dean Stanley, Longfellow, Tennyson, W. E. Gladstone, and Ruskin.

A correspondent wrote on the 5th inst.: To show you what North-Italian weather is like now, I may tell you that a hotelkeeper came, with twelve servants, some days ago, to set his house in order for his spring visitors, near Varese; and he and his staff found themselves promptly snowed-up! They had no provisions, and were in a sad state, till one of the men tunnelled his way through the snow and made for the nearest market. Mine host and his staff had been in nearly as bad case as if they had been buried under an avalanche! On the 3rd and 4th, in Varese itself much fresh snow fell, burying anew the early flowers and covering the budding trees. Unexampled weather for the time of year! everyone declares.

The home rule that is enjoyed by individual American towns in educational matters is illustrated by the decision of the School Superintendent of Plainfield, New Jersey—a residential suburb of New York—that henceforth the "Carnegie improved system of spelling shall be the standard in the fifteen public schools under his control. One month is to be allowed for pupils to familiarise themselves with the new rules; after that time all words written according to the old fashion will be counted as misspellings, and the usual penalties will be inflicted. If the Plainfield example is widely followed it is hardly likely to mitigate the general complaint of American business men that lads who come to them for clerkships are unable to write the simplest letters without mistakes in spelling.

The "County Gentlemen" has never been able to understand why that very popular and useful institution the Country Club, as it is known in America, should not flourish outside London, and indeed outside all our chief cities. It is no exaggeration to say that within a radius of forty miles from Charing Cross there are at any given moment thirty or forty large country houses with fine parks and estates belonging to them, which can either be bought at a very moderate price, or, still better, hired at a cheap rate. What is wanted for a country club is "a big place," and it is notorious that the bigger the place the more difficult it is to find anybody to rent it or buy it, and, accordingly, the easier the terms on which it is to be obtained.

Last year in Italy there was spent by travellers some fifteen millions of pounds sterling—such is the official estimate. Of this vast sum, according to the Health Resort, one half was spent in railway and other travelling expenses, the other half in hotels and purchases. The nations contributing these millions to Italian exchequers are chiefly England and Germany. Our home resorts could very well do with some of these millions. But do they endeavour to the attract them as energetically as do the Italian resorts?

New Zealand ought to engage the attention of intending British emigrants. Mr. Seddon says there is a great scarcity of labourers in his dominions. On that account he finds himself unable to spend large sums of money voted for the construction of public works. A thousand labourers are required on one railway. New Zealand encourages British emigrant but insists on each being passed as satisfactory by its High Commissioner in London and also on a deposit of £50, which is transmitted to the Colony for the use of the emigrant when he arrives. This as Sir J. G. Ward explained in a recent interview, is done to protect ourselves against an undesirable class.

The large part played by telegraphic communication in connexion with the working of a railway is shown by the fact that during last year more than 11,00),0:0 messages were dealt with at great Western Railway Company telegraph offices alone, and probably as many more at the many small stations where telegraph offices are not specially provided. To ensure prompt transmission, a scheme the Great Western Railway Magazine states, has been formulated, and will shortly be given effect to, which should do much to facilitate the operations. It includes the provision between the more important centres of duplex sounder circuits, a system by which messages can be separated and received on the same wire simultaneously.

CAPT. GRAHAM'S GRATITUDE

Suffered from Sores on Face and Back —Doctors Took His Money But Did No Good—Skin Now Looks Clear as a Baby's.

ANOTHER CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va., writing June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Ointment did it."

STILL ANOTHER CURE

Neck Covered With Sores, Hair Fell Out, Wild With Itching

Mr. H. J. Spalding of 104 W. 104th St., New York City, says: "For two years my neck was covered with sores, the disease spreading to my hair, which fell out, leaving an unsightly bald spot, and the soreness, inflammation, and merciless itching made me wild. After a few applications of Cuticura the torment subsided, the sores disappeared, and my hair grew thick and healthy as ever."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to my feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicines to help me, until I took Cuticura which cured me in six months. (signed), M. C. Moss, Gainesville, Tex."

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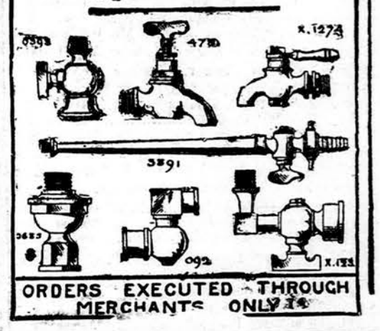

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Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Copaiba.

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Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour"

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AS RAISING INGREDIENT.

It makes cakes which are simply delicious; it makes pie-crusts and plain pastry that will melt in one's mouth, and yet is so simple to use that with a little care success is certain.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

EVIDENTLY the talents of Miss Dorothea Baird, the beautiful wife of Mr. H. B. Irving, lie specially in the direction of successfully interpreting the mood, atmosphere, and complexion of the Quartier Latin. Her remarkably impressive picture of Trilby, the hypnotised heroine of the famous du Maurier novel, is too fresh in memory with the playgoer to need any particular reference to, except as and "instance" bearing out my remark as to the trend of her dramatic abilities. Her impersonation of du Maurier's romantic model was perfect because so perfectly natural. It was so good that I pleased and satisfied the artists who had spent years in the Latin Quarter better than it pleased and satisfied certain critics who knew next to nothing of the life and of the people who live it. And Miss Baird's Mauricette, the heroine of Andre Picard's translated play at the Lyric, and a child of the Latin Quarter—also a model but as she eagerly explains to Madame Dautran in the first act, "only for the face"—is in its way as complete a study and as fresh a piece of acting as her Trilby. That is a strong point with Miss Baird—her unspoiled freshness, and her easy avoidance of the stagey manner. How wholly and impressively natural was her performance of the young mother in Peter Pan!

But she is at her best in Mauricette. Her interpretation of the part of the girl who means so well and yet brings so much heart-trouble of the erotic order into the household of the Dautrans is one of the most delightful things on the stage at the present time, and if Mauricette proves the success it deserves to be the acting credit will go as much to Miss Dorothea Baird as to Mr. H. B. Irving. In Jeunesse, the French original of the piece at the Lyric, which was produced at the Paris Odeon some three or four months ago, the part of the refined Trilby, as Mauricette has been called, was played by Mdlle. Marthe Regnier—no relation, by the way, to the Regnier family whose name cropped up in connection with the Humbert case. The Paris papers, all those of importance, spoke of the French actress's performance in the highest terms of appreciation; so that when one of the first critics in London, and a man who is besides a noted authority on the contemporary French stage, writes that Miss Baird's impersonation will not suffer by comparison with that of Marthe Regnier, it will be agreed that to use a favourite theatrical expression, there's nothing the matter with the Lyric Mauricette.

The predominant note of Mr. H. B. Irving's portrait of the too impressionable Dautran is the note of finish. This is characteristic of the actor, and is a matter, of course, of heritage. His stage work is always of the most thoughtful kind, and he has a marvellous gift for getting over the difficulties of a complex study in humanity. Dautran is anything but a straightforward part, and in the hands of an actor unaccustomed to holding a give-and-take balance between the good and bad qualities of an uncommon personality, it would probably bring swift disaster to the play. Rotten at heart as Dautran most frankly is, Mr. Irving wins for him our sympathies with the greatest of ease. This is half the battle won for the author, for if Dautran could not appeal to us we should at once be at a loss to understand his influence upon the virtuous Mauricette—and where would the play be then?

The actor's interpretation of the comedy of the character is very fine indeed, especially in the first act. Dautran, according to custom, is about to go out and dine with some friends at a restaurant leaving his wife to spend a dull evening all by herself. Madame Dautran suggests to him the idea of engaging a companion, saying that she feels lonely in the evening without anyone to sit with and talk with. Dautran declares the idea to be a ridiculous one, and is prepared, in the way of good-temper and persuasive protestation, to appear a little hurt at the very notion of his wife implying that he is a neglectful husband. Anxious in her unselfish heart to act in complete accord with his will, Madame Dautran gives in over the question of a companion; but as she has already half engaged a young lady for the post, will Dautran himself perform the unpleasant business of telling the applicant that she is not wanted after all? Dautran accepts the responsibility without flinching, and calls into the adjoining room for the young lady who is waiting there for the answer. He had expected a square flat footed, bluespectacled person to respond to his summons—but the applicant is the beautiful Mauricette! Dautran's change of mind at this point constitutes the cleverest bit of comedy I have seen for some years.

When H. B. and his brother Laurence were both very little boys they not unfrequently appeared in drawing-room theatricals organised by their youthful friends. That is, their youthful friends did the organising—at the beginning of the proceedings, and the Irvings seized the sole rights of the responsibility at as early a stage as was reasonably polite. It was quite wonderful to behold how the arrangements fell bit by bit into their hands, until at last they were in joint control of the entire business, both before and behind the footlights. A young fellow who played with them in one of these drawing-room affairs gave me a very amusing account the other day of the manner in which the Irving boys conducted the agreeable pursuit of self-promotion. It was all done in the nicest and gentlest way possible. A boy had written a play and given himself the leading part in it; furthermore, he had gained his parents consent for the work—something in the nature of historical romance—to be performed in the drawing-room at home. All this might have been taken to indicate that he was to the boss of the show. But it turned out very differently.

Young Laurence and Harry were given each a one-line part. The author thought them so good that he listened favourably to their application for something more important. In a few hours from the establishment of this concession the something important had grown into something more important still, thanks Laurence, who had made some valuable suggestions to the promoter of the entertainment as to the manner in which a certain scene should be written. This was a scene which at first contained little or nothing for the Irving boys to say or do. When Laurence had finished with it the scene was practically a duologue specially constructed for the display of the particular gifts of himself and his brother. But he was a good hand at writing, and in constructing, and the late author of the play had no very great objection to the notion of being, on the night taken by his parents to be cleverer than they had supposed him to be.

As the rehearsals proceeded, their parts spread and spread in size until at last others had to be cut down—some cut out—to make room for the extensions. When the play came to be performed I was observed that the two young gentlemen who had been invited to support the author and leading actor, had become the two bright particular stars of the enterprise. The original organiser of the dramatic evening found himself plucked away in the insignificant part accepted as the beginning by Laurence. Here was a healthy illustration of the survival of the fittest. It was the triumph of brains over amateur dilletanism. And it is not without its moral for the use of adults. The man who takes a theatre and gives himself the best part in the play he is producing should be careful not to invite talent of too fine a quality to support him. If he does, the chances are that he will at some time or other suffer by comparison.

B. L. of the Standard recently had a lot to say about Miss Phyllis Broughton's carnations in his interesting Friday dramatic column. Miss Broughton, who makes her welcome reappearance on the stage in the Dairy Maids at the Apollo next Saturday, is never without her carnations, whether she be in morning, afternoon, or evening frock. All the photographs of her when she was at the Gaiety in the Nelly Farren days show her with a great bunch of her favourite flowers pinned to her dress; as Lori Clarkide, in In Town she wore a carnation buttonhole—a fresh one every night—throughout the entire run, which was one of the Gaiety's early records; and both at her house in London and her house at Margate they part company with her only in the hours of sleep. It is supposed that the carnations bring her good luck and there is reason for the supposition if one may go by what occurred at the Gaiety on a certain night that the florist forgot to send her a buttonhole to the theatre at the proper time. I have said that she wore her carnations every night during the entire run of In Town. I should have added, with the exception of one occasion for it was while she was playing the part of the dashing young Clanside, to Arthur Roberts Captain Coddington that the florist committed the crime I have referred to.

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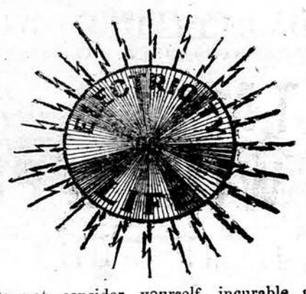

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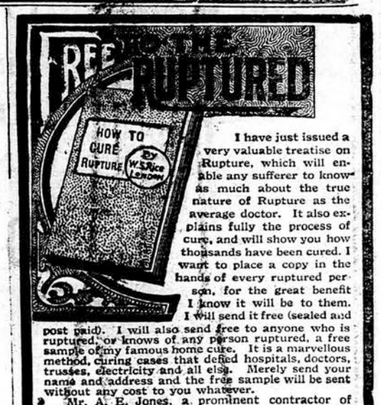

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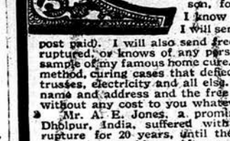

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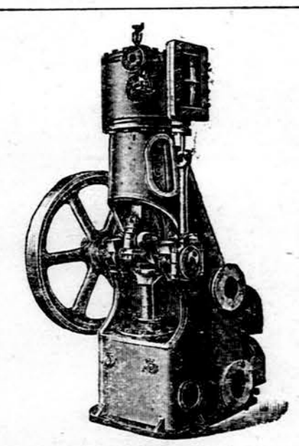

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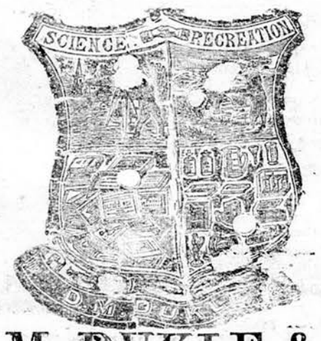

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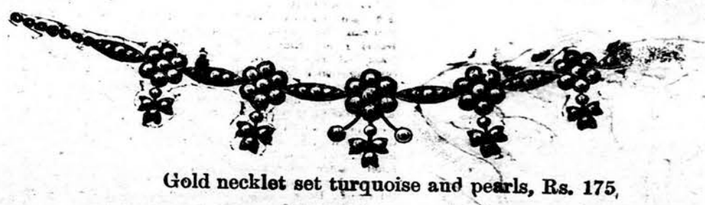

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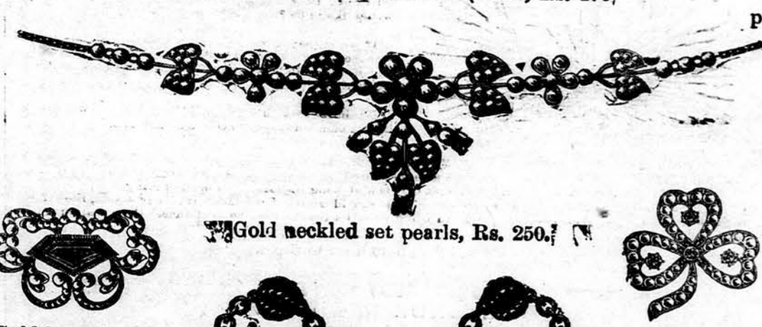

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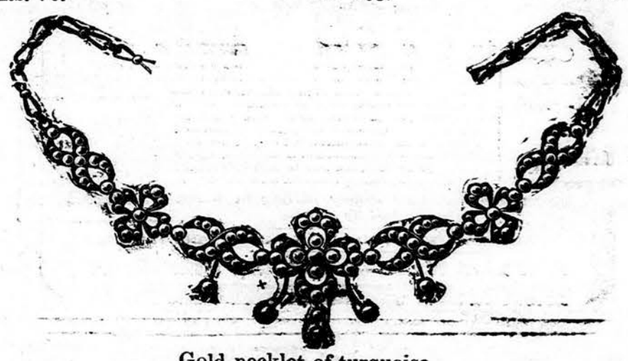

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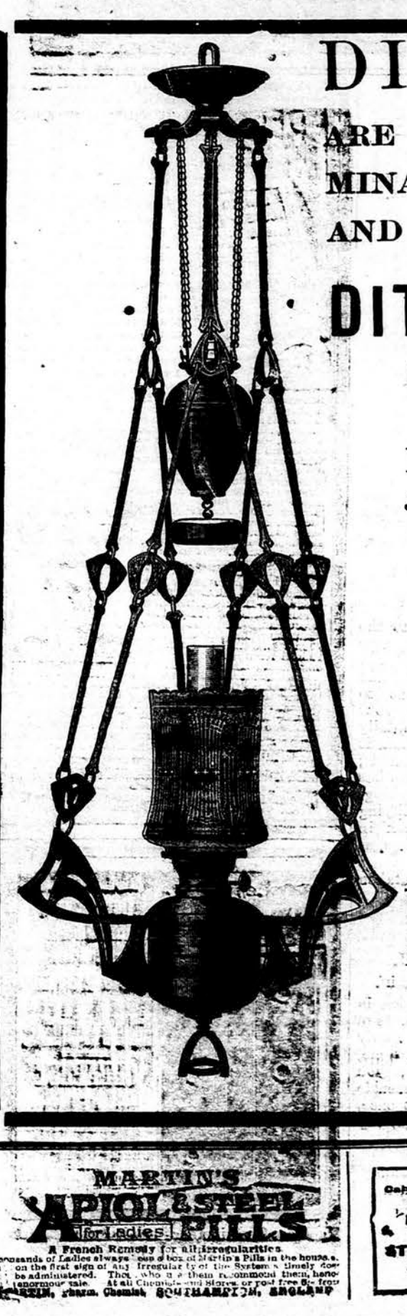

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